

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Softball in Hyde Park, wheatears in purses. The Americans are in London to stay. Why? Because they have the know-how and we have the savoir-faire. On the Spectrum page tomorrow, the Modern Times column explains. And there is a further adventure of Flavia Corkscrew.

In the Books Page: Anthony Quinton on *The Squandered Peace*; Richard Holmes on Siegfried Sassoon; Philip Howard on the Lyttelton Hart-Davis letters; John Nicholson and Bryan Appleyard on fiction.

Office raid blamed on S Africa

South African security police were last night accused of organizing a bank holiday burglary on the new London headquarters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement by Mr Michael Terry, the movement's executive secretary. Staff discovered the break-in yesterday at the offices in Selous Street, Camden, north London. The intruders stole lists of anti-apartheid contacts and supporters and financial records.

The burglary comes just four months after two men, hired by a South African embassy official, were jailed at the Central Criminal Court for taking part in raids on the London offices of three anti-apartheid organizations.

Reagan rebuffed by bishops

America's Roman Catholic bishops have toughened their stand on nuclear weapons and rebuffed attempts by the Reagan Administration to soften the tone of their pastoral letter on war and peace.

Page 6

Hunt called off

The Norwegian naval operations command in Stavanger announced that it had called off the hunt for a suspected foreign submarine in Hardanger.

Swedish search, page 7

Page 3

Health deal

Nearly 200,000 railway workers are to be offered private health insurance at less than half price in a deal between British Rail and Private Patients Plan.

Page 3

£50,000 award

Mr Jeremy Cardwell was awarded £50,000 in libel damages over BBC television programme which he claimed implied that he had murdered his father.

Page 3

Protest at NF

Police and demonstrators opposed to the National Front clashed before the start of a meeting by the party in a school at Tottenham Hale, north London, last night.

Police plea

Reforms to the police complaints procedure to give greater civil rights to police officers are in jeopardy because of opposition by the Government, an MP said.

Page 2

Hill to resign

Jimmy Hill has agreed to resign as chairman of Coventry City. The club is in danger of relegation after 16 years in the first division.

Page 23

Leader page 15
Letters: On Getty Trust, from Mr H M Williams; judges' role, from Mr A T H Smith; resisting suppression, from Mr E Korn; leading articles: Falklands; oil; Mountain rescue features, pages 12, 13, 14
Argentine officer explains Britain's Falklands victory, bringing the judges down to earth. Wednesday Page: Planning for pregnancy; Joanna Lumley's Diary; Spectrum: Heroin - the mind behind the needle.

Obituary, page 16
Lord Geddes of Epsom, Admiral Arthur D Struble

House News 2-4; Parliament 4
Overseas 6-8; Property 27
Arts 9; Sale Rooms 2
Business 17-22; Science 2
Court 16; Sport 22-24
Crossword 30; TV & Radio 29
Diary 14; Theatres, etc 29
Dairies 24; Weather 30

Labour plan to concentrate efforts on 105 key marginals

By Paul Rontledge, Labour Editor

The Labour Party is working on a formula for success based on a plan to concentrate its efforts on 105 key marginal seats in its attempt to win the general election.

This will include trade union officials being drafted in large numbers to support the party's electoral effort, particularly in London, the West Midlands and the North-West.

Secret policy documents on those lines were sent yesterday to members of the Shadow Cabinet, Labour's national executive, and the Trade Unionists for Labour Victory (TULV) organization in readiness for Labour's "council of war" at the weekend.

The Woodstock conference, at the education centre of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBAU) is regarded as a political watershed in Labour's electoral fortunes. Party officials are seeking to inject trade union leaders with their enthusiasm for the belief that Mrs Margaret Thatcher can be ousted in a June poll.

In response to a new call for funds, the conference host union, GMBAU has voted an extra £150,000 in addition to the £100,000 it has already given Labour's election campaign.

More money will be given if Labour's poll results decide shortly that the campaign fund should attract "above quota" contributions from the big unions such as the transport workers, public employees and the miners.

Union leaders take a cooler view of Labour's election prospects, and do not think that Mrs Thatcher will be dislodged. But they will throw everything into the poll battle because the Cabinet has pushed through legislation on industrial relations that substantially reduces their power.

The Woodstock conference will determine the tenor of the Labour campaign. Three ideas are under discussion including the slogan, "Caring makes economic sense".

Mrs Thatcher yesterday steadfastly refused to give the slightest indication of her thinking on the date of the election (Our Political Correspondent writes). Pressed twice during Commons questions, she said that an announcement would be made in the usual way. "Until then it is business as usual".

Parliamentary report, page 4

New suitor 'enters battle for Sotheby's'

By Jeremy Warner

sceptically in the absence of any clear indication of the suitor's identity.

A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell, the two financiers' merchant bank adviser, said the announcement was "probably just a ploy" designed to frustrate "what is looking increasingly inevitable". He challenged Sotheby's to produce its alternative bid.

Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, two New York art collectors and financiers, and condemned by Sotheby's as unacceptable.

The new suitor is believed to be a large, privately-owned New York financial services group. Mr Marcus Agius, of the London merchant bank Lazard Brothers, which is advising the newcomer, said: "My client has yet to make up his mind, but I think there is a good possibility of him making a bid. He needs more information on the company, meetings with its key art experts and the recommendation of the directors before he does."

In some quarters of the stock market yesterday, where the announcement of a possible second bid had the effect of pushing the Sotheby's share price beyond the reach of Cogan and Swid's 520p a share offer, the news was being treated

as a mystery American bidder was last night poised to enter the battle for control of Sotheby's, the London-based fine art auctioneer.

The company said earlier that a new suitor had approached its directors expressing an interest in mounting a takeover bid that would exceed the £60m already being offered by Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, two New York art collectors and financiers, and condemned by Sotheby's as unacceptable.

The new suitor is believed to be a large, privately-owned New York financial services group. Mr Marcus Agius, of the London merchant bank Lazard Brothers, which is advising the newcomer, said: "My client has yet to make up his mind, but I think there is a good possibility of him making a bid. He needs more information on the company, meetings with its key art experts and the recommendation of the directors before he does."

The house, which was first searched by police in 1979, is part of a terrace and opposite Highgate School. The bedsitter was uninhabited yesterday because of fire three weeks ago.

The explosives, including a commercial variety and a home-made mixture, would have been sufficient to damage the building severely. It houses more than 20 people.



Homage at sea: The bereaved Argentine relatives attending Mass on board the Lago Lacar, off southern Argentina

Sterling at new high on Tory poll hopes

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Labour but went to Mrs Thatcher in 1979.

The Woodstock conference, which starts on Friday afternoon, will look first at the general possibilities for the election campaign on an informal basis before getting down to specific points such as the formal business of campaign themes and money raising.

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But they will throw everything into the poll battle because the Cabinet has pushed through legislation on industrial relations that substantially reduces their power.

The Woodstock conference will determine the tenor of the Labour campaign. Three ideas are under discussion including the slogan, "Caring makes economic sense".

Union leaders will approach the Woodstock conference in a rather more pragmatic frame of mind. They believe that even a pyrrhic victory would leave the Tories as the largest party in Parliament but without an overall majority, is more than could be hoped for.

The unions are impressed, but not unduly so, by the present

Parliamentary report, page 4

Solidarity marchers ignore riot police

By Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Clapping their hands in unison and shouting "come with us", thousands of Solidarity sympathizers marched through the central streets of Warsaw last night, ignoring the massed units of Polish riot police and militia.

The spontaneous demonstration began after a Mass at Warsaw cathedral marking the anniversary of Poland's first democratic constitution. Repeating a repetition of May Day rioting, the riot police had almost completely monitored the service and called on the crowd to disperse immediately after the final blessing.

Walking through a funnel of policemen, the worshippers were guided towards Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street. Then the trouble began.

The crowd started clapping the militia, most of whom were in full riot equipment. An ironic chant of "bravo militia" echoed through the street and the police appeared powerless to stop the procession, which had blended with the normal flow of homeward-bound commuters, many of whom had joined in the applause.

Water cannon and gas guns blocked the entrance road to the building of the Communist

Party Central Committee and the crowd was then splintered by the police, who siphoned off different groups.

Rioters, but no gas or water, was used against the demonstrators, who were by now chanting "Solidarity". The crowd dispersed quietly after nightfall, despite some pockets of skirmishing around the centre of the capital.

The Polish Government confirmed yesterday that the Pope had recently called for the freeing of all political prisoners in a private letter to the state authorities, but made clear that an amnesty was not being considered.

The detention of about a thousand Poles, some of whom

have been released, during the May Day riots has added new sharpness to the wrangling between church and state over the release of those imprisoned under martial law.

Mr Adam Lopatka, the Religion Minister, who is organizing the papal visit scheduled for next month, said yesterday that the Pope had written to the Polish head of state, Professor Henryk Jablonski, accepting the invitation to Poland.

Leading article, page 15

Coal board losses, page 17

Continued on back page, col 2

Explosives found hidden in London bedsitter

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

IRA activity in mainland Britain for nearly a year.

Yesterday's discovery was made in flat 12, a bedsitter, at 1, North Road, Highgate. Detectives arrived at the large double-fronted house just after 9 am and the explosives were found under floor-boards.

The house, which was first searched by police in 1979, is part of a terrace and opposite Highgate School. The bedsitter was uninhabited yesterday because of fire three weeks ago.

The explosives, including a commercial variety and a home-made mixture, would have been sufficient to damage the building severely. It houses more than 20 people.

It was not clear yesterday why the explosives were not found in the first search. It is understood that traces of explosives had been found, but it may have been thought they indicated that explosives had been there and been moved. One police source suggested that the explosives could have been returned later.

When the explosives were found the searchers at first feared they were in a dangerous condition. The area round the house, close to Highgate Village, was cordoned off and surrounding houses evacuated. The school was closed for the day and traffic was diverted from the top of Highgate Hill.

A number of other places may be searched in the next few days. The reexamination has not been inspired by a new "super grass" in the terrorist world but by a decision to reevaluate the files.

Sands died on May 5, 1981 after a hunger strike lasting 66 days.

On Monday Tufts lost an appeal in Dublin against his

Photograph, page 2

Argentine relatives held up by storms

Buenos Aires (Reuter) - A ship carrying relatives of Argentine servicemen killed in last year's Falklands conflict sheltered yesterday from storms in a southern port, with families still hoping to be allowed to visit the islands.

Senor Osvaldo Destefanis, organizer of the planned trip, said by radio telephone that the cargo ship Lago Lacar was lying in the bay just off Puerto Madryn, 850 miles south of here.

He said he was still trying to speak directly to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to ask her to lift a ban on the 50 relatives visiting the island cemetery.

He was also trying to telephone the Pope to ask him to intercede with the British Government. If the appeals failed within the next 48 hours, the Lago Lacar would return to Buenos Aires.

Senor Destefanis contacted 10 Downing Street on Monday, but was diverted to the Foreign Office.

In Buenos Aires, naval sources said the military Government's own ban on the visit remained in force. It was imposed last week on the grounds that an attempt to land might put Argentine lives at risk.

The sources said that although the Lago Lacar was forbidden to approach the Falklands so long as Britain maintained its ban, the Argentine Government had no objection to those on board continuing their efforts to get the ban lifted. The Government considered these actions well-intended.

Senor Destefanis said rough seas had prevented the relatives on board the ship from practising a shore landing in a craft specially brought for the purpose.

Why they lost

The lack of helicopters, long-range artillery and night-fighting experience lost Argentina the Falklands according to a senior Argentine officer. General Menendez was right not to counter-attack. Page 14.

The Argentine Government had said the ship would be allowed to take part in an official remembrance ceremony for the war dead at the spot where a British submarine sank the cruiser General Belgrano on May 2 last year, with the loss of 321 lives.

The ceremony took place on Monday, but the Lago Lacar did not reach the site. Instead, it held a separate wreath-laying ceremony off the coast near Puerto Madryn.

Mr Siddall said he expected that virtually all the job losses would be achieved through voluntary redundancies. Compulsory redundancies on any large scale were unlikely before next year at the earliest.

The coal board made a loss in the 1982/3 financial year of more than £100m, despite Government grants totalling £515m.

• London At least five British warships are steaming for the Falklands to strengthen the Royal Navy's presence before Argentina's national day on May 25. Henry Stanhope writes. The Ministry of Defence is taking no chances, in case the Buenos Aires junta decides to attempt a hit-and-run attack.

Coal board losses, page 17

Continued on back page, col 6



CHARLES CHURCH

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100 NEW COMPANIES HAVE MARCHED HERE IN THE LAST YEAR.



Specialist cinema to close

The Paris Pullman cinema, in west London, one of the best known specialist cinemas for foreign films during the last 30 years, is to close on Sunday because of the combined effect of increased taxes, inflation, televised films and the video boom.

Mr Charles Cooper, managing director of Contemporary Entertainments, who has run the cinema for 17 years, said yesterday: "We have only survived for the last three years with a rearguard action."

After the sale of the cinema, for an undisclosed price, a small development of flats will take its place in Drayton Gardens, South Kensington.

Like all cinema operators, Mr Cooper had hoped that the Government would grant them relief from value-added tax and from the Eady Levy, a tax on cinema seats which goes back into British film production.

Strike talks by shipyard men

Shop stewards representing 64,000 shipyard workers are to meet today in Tynemouth to decide how to fight the 9,000 redundancies recently announced by British Shipbuilders, the state-owned company.

Calls for an all-out strike will be restrained by the knowledge that Sir Robert Atkinson, BS chairman, has indicated that there could be even more drastic cutbacks if the world market for ships does not pick up.

Venables ends bonus dispute

Mr Terry Venables, the manager of Queen's Park Rangers Football Club, yesterday settled his wages dispute with Crystal Palace, his former club.

The High Court in London was told that a claim that the club owed him a £25,000 loyalty bonus under the terms of a contract was being withdrawn as was a counter claim by the club, on the basis of agreed

PC stabbed in the neck

Police Constable Francis Ritchie, aged 21, was seriously ill in hospital last night after ambulance found him with a knife embedded in the base of his neck in Tilehurst, Reading.

He was taken to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, but was transferred to the Radcliffe Infirmary for specialist neurological attention before going into intensive care. Two youths were being questioned by the police last night.

EEC challenged over milk

The British Government is reserving powers to continue to ban milk imports, despite a European Court ruling last February that restrictions violated the Treaty of Rome.

The importation of Milk Bill will, if enacted, enable it to make regulations governing description, quality, ports of entry, and inspection and testing requirements.

Woman found dead in park

A young black woman whose body was found in a south-east London park yesterday was believed to have been stabbed to death.

She was found near a railway line in Warwick Gardens, Peckham, wearing rings on all her fingers, but had nothing in her clothing to identify her.

March support

The Conservative controlled council at Blackburn, Lancashire, has given £1,000 to the People's March for Jobs" from Glasgow to London. It is believed to be the only Conservative council to do so. Yesterday about 100 marched across Shap Fell, in Cumbria.

Trawler returns

The missing Irish trawler, Ardara, found after a three-day search in the Atlantic was towed into Killybegs harbour, on the Donegal coast, yesterday. There were emotional scenes as the four fishermen on board stepped ashore.

Telford, just 30 miles west of Birmingham, is a mecca for high technology companies. Printed circuit boards, industrial robots and video tapes are all made here.

Telford's M54 motorway will be directly connected to the M6 this year, and Telford is also the site of a proposed new Enterprise Zone.

For a full information package, call or write to: Telford Development Corporation, Priory Hall, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9NT. Telephone: 0952 613131.

Telford
The Growing Town

£100m spent by Ford on diesel engine production

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford has spent £100m to rebuild and re-equip its engine plant at Dagenham, East London, to manufacture its first diesel engine for cars. It will supply all of Ford's European factories and is set to become one of the largest diesel engine plants in the EEC, with a potential capacity to produce 400,000 engines a year.

With the big plant opened at Bridgend three years ago, Ford's production of the bulk of Ford's petrol engines in Europe, it means Britain is now the American group's main source of power units.

Ford executives said yesterday that Britain had been allocated this important role in its European plans because engine production here, in contrast to car assembly, meets with the best European standards of quality and cost.

The executives add, however, that engine production is much more automated and less dependent on labour. No additional workers will be recruited at Dagenham, which has considerable unused capacity.

The new 1600cc diesel engine has cost £40m to develop and will fill a considerable gap in Ford's range, which has lost the company sales to its increasingly successful rival, General Motors (Vauxhall). The latter's 1.6 litre diesel engine is an outstanding power unit.

Police complaints reform 'in jeopardy'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Reforms to the police complaints procedure to give greater civil rights to police officers are in jeopardy because of opposition from the Home Office and the Association of Chief Police Officers, a Conservative MP said yesterday.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, said that the reforms, introduced by him to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill in its committee stage, were opposed by the Government and might not be carried through the Lords.

The police department of the Home Office, which has opposed these reforms throughout and briefed the committee against it in the Commons, would prefer to see the amendment cut, he said.

The Association of Chief Police Officers, the Civil Service Department and possibly some Law Lords were also concerned about the reforms, he said, and he feared his amendment would not survive in its present form. "I have very good grounds for saying that."

Mr Griffiths was speaking in London with leaders of the Police Federation in support of the reformed complaints procedure now in the police Bill, which started its report stage yesterday.

Under the amendment, carried despite government opposition, police will have legal representation when facing disciplinary charges that could result in dismissal, a lowering in rank or losing three months' pay.

The Home Secretary will have to give reasons for dismissing an appeal and the rules of natural justice will prevail in disciplinary hearings, with hearsay evidence normally excluded.

At present, Mr Griffiths said, the police disciplinary system was "too much like that Captain Bligh was able to impose on the Bounty". If citizens were to have protection under the Bill, so should police, he said.

Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the federation, said that the reform was extremely important to police officers. "Under the present system a police officer facing disciplinary proceedings is in a worse position than anyone else in the same situation in this country."

Identification move

Mr Peter Imbert, chief constable of the Thames Valley Police, has ordered that uniformed members of his force must in future wear identification numbers on all occasions (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the all-party Penal Affairs Group, complained to the Home Office last month that some of the women demonstrating outside the Greenham Common base had allegedly been ill-treated by police officers, who had worn armbands without numbers.

House hunters may see properties on TV

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Home buyers will soon be able to select houses and flats to view from their armchairs if discussions between a building society and a national chain of estate agents is fruitful.

Under the terms of the scheme clients of the Nottingham Building Society will be able to receive details of homes for sale by pushing a button on their Prestel-adapted television sets. The society hopes to be able to offer a selection of homes throughout the country.

If the scheme succeeds it will also speed up the mortgage application process. People with access to Prestel will be able to complete a form on their television screens and obtain an immediate response.

Customers will be able to do at any time of the week, day or night. It will initially apply only to existing borrowers, but Mr Fitzsimmons said that the society hoped to extend the system to include investors. Property, page 27

New codes to protect farm animals

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

New welfare codes for farm animals, the first for 12 years, were published by the Government yesterday. They are being distributed free to 165,000 livestock farmers and to colleges and institutions, at an estimated cost of some £73,000.

Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, emphasized that the codes, which apply to cattle and pigs, should not be seen as merely advisory.

Although failure to comply with them was not illegal, it could be taken into account in prosecutions for causing unnecessary pain or distress to farm livestock, she pointed out. The farm Animal Welfare Council was at present considering whether the time

was ripe to translate their provisions into binding regulations.

The last set of regulations, published in 1971, in effect did no more than recognize the prevalent practices in intensive agriculture. Great changes had taken place since then, and the new regulations were an attempt to recognize and meet the behavioural needs of animals.

Both codes begin by stating that consideration should be given to animal welfare before more complex or elaborate equipment is installed.

Cattle, whether tethered or in pens, should at all times have sufficient freedom of sideways movement to be able to groom themselves without difficulty, and sufficient room

to lie down freely and stretch their limbs.

Pigs should not be kept permanently in darkness and should be inspected at least daily for signs of illness, injury or distress. The keeping of sows and gilts in stalls raises serious welfare problems by placing restrictions on their freedom of movement, denying them normal exercise, and can give rise to abnormal behaviour.

Copies of both codes are available from the Ministry of Agriculture (Publications), Long House, Willesborough, Canterbury, Kent, ME6 2TP, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, 500 George Road, Edinburgh, EH11 3AW; and the Welsh Office Agriculture Department, New Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ.

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An anti-terrorist squad officer removing a box yesterday from a house in Highgate, north London, where explosives were found in a bed-sitting room.

BBC lead over TV-am increases

By Kenneth Gelling

The BBC has continued to improve its share of the breakfast time television audience, with a weekday figure of 1,600,000 up by 100,000.

TV-am, its commercial competitor, about to undergo a reorganization under Mr Greg Dyke, the new editor-in-chief, has held its audience at 300,000. Its weekend programmes, hosted by Michael and Mary Parkinson, unopposed by the BBC, fluctuated over the previous week, according to figures published yesterday. Saturday's figure of 1,400,000 was 100,000 up, but Sunday's dropped from 700,000 to 400,000.

Shoekar on BBC2 sent that channel's ratings soaring at the expense of Channel 4. The BBC2 share of total viewing rose from 10 to 19 per cent, while Channel 4 went down from 4 to 3 per cent.

In the week ended April 24 figures, published by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board, show a peak audience for world championship snooker of 5,500,000 giving it fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth places in BBC2's top 10 programmes.

Mr Parkinson is expected to be confirmed as a member of the TV-am board by the Independent Broadcasting Authority today.

If government restrictions on Civil Service recruitment were lifted, it would release more police officers from behind desks, the committee said.

Mr Whitelaw replied that he was committed to the "civilization" of much of police back-up work, but he was also faced

Staff cuts 'forcing waiver of car fines'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

More than 10,000 £6 parking fines issued to motorists last year by the Metropolitan Police were waived, according to trade unions handling the paperwork.

Another 10,000 breaches of car tax legislation were also ignored, the capital's police staff committee told Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday.

The leaders of 14,200 staff employed by the Metropolitan Police told the Home Secretary that substantial cutbacks at a traffic offence office in Sidcup, Kent, had caused the difficulty. It was part of a manning cut which had seriously hampered the ability of civilian staff to provide effective back-up to the police, the unions argued.

Mr Whitelaw was told that the backroom workforce was almost 1,700 below strength. The deficiency had led to breaches of the normal standards of security, to private companies undertaking tasks at inflated cost and to relatively highly paid policemen doing the work of clerks.

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SDP denies it faces cash crisis

By Philip Wheller, Political Reporter

The Social Democratic Party (SDP) denied yesterday that it faced a membership crisis, despite the appeal to members by its president, Mrs Shirley Williams, to pay their subscriptions.

Some 10,000 SDP members whose subscriptions were due for renewal in January have failed to renew so far, the SDP emphasized that more than 70 per cent of the members who should have paid up on that date had done so.

In her appeal Mrs Williams reminded members: "The SDP cannot go cap in hand to the trade unions or rely on big business for precious funds.

Although there cannot be many topics on which Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot would stand united, you can be quite sure that the failure of a single SDP member to renew support makes them very happy indeed.

"They know that without the financial support of our members we are in a far less powerful position to fight - and win - the forthcoming general election."

The SDP said yesterday that about three-quarters of its members renewed in January.

Mrs Williams's letter was not a sign of crisis. "But obviously our membership subscriptions are more vital to us than the other two parties, who have big resources from elsewhere."

Science report US device may block nuclear shockwaves

By Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent
Scientists at the University of Minnesota in the United States, are experimenting with a device that could neutralize the shockwaves produced by a nuclear blast and prevent them from disturbing the country's electrical power network.

If such a device was not used, the scientists say, "the country's entire electrical communications system, and everything attached to it from telephones to computers, would black out".

The device is at the prototype stage and tests are being done to see how effective it is in preventing power blackouts which can occur because of natural disturbances in the atmosphere.

The research is being conducted by Professor Vera Albertson of the university's electrical engineering department, in collaboration with researchers from Minnesota Power of Duluth, the Commonwealth Associates of Jackson, Michigan, and the Phoenix Electric Corporation of Boston, through funding by the Electric Power Research Institute of Palo Alto, California.

According to the scientists at Minnesota, the nation's power grid is affected by the vast electromagnetic disturbances created by nature and potentially created by man in the upper atmosphere. The disturbances begin on the Sun, which emits streams of electrically charged particles through such phenomena as solar flares.

The particles create the aurora borealis, or northern lights, which create about 27,000 million kW hours of loose electricity across the sky every year, creating electromagnetic disturbances in the atmosphere.

The device is being adapted by the American researchers to block the low frequency aftershock of a nuclear blast, called electromagnetic pulse phenomena (EMP), but the research is still at the embryonic stage. Its immediate application will be to prevent blackouts through natural disturbances which affect more countries at northern latitudes.

According to the Minnesota scientists, a large geomagnetic storm last July caused blackouts in Sweden. Areas as far south as New York and Pennsylvania are vulnerable to these disturbances, they say. But Canada, Scandinavia and the northern tier of the United States are at greater risk because they are closer to the North Pole, where the charged particles circle.

April, May, September and October are peak times for geomagnetic storms, the researchers say, because of the Earth's angle to the Sun. Southern states are probably safer from that kind of blackout.

It is the disturbances created by the electromagnetic storms on the Sun's surface that have captured the immediate attention of the scientists.

Local appeal to stamp out glue sniffing

Birmingham yesterday became the first local authority in Britain to mount a campaign warning parents about the dangers of glue sniffing. A leaflet on how to detect signs is to be sent to 150,000 families, with the joint backing of the city council and Birmingham's advisory committee on solvent abuse.

There will also be a poster campaign directed at young people who may be tempted to experiment with glue, solvents and other substances.

Overseas selling prices

PARLIAMENT May 3 1983

Heseltine denies smear of CND

NUCLEAR DEBATE

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was against Nato, against Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, and against having nuclear deterrence behind our conventional forces, and in that respect was overwhelmingly rejected by the overwhelming majority of British people. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in the Commons in reply to Mr Dykes (Harrow East, C).

He denied during question time that he had resorted to a policy of smears against CND. That the majority of the elected council of CND were from the left, ranging from the Labour Party through to the Communist Party. That is a matter of fact and not a smear.

Mr Robert Adley (Christiansburg and Lymington, C): Should he be a little bit careful with CND? It would be disastrous for the Conservative Party if they were to collapse because they are most important to our chances of re-election.

The members of the Labour Party who appear to be motivated by pacifist fantasies should be invited to watch television over the weekend to see what goes on in countries like Poland where tear gas and water canons are used against people, and they would understand why we need adequately to defend ourselves and to ensure we do not have a society which descends to that sort of situation.

Mr Heseltine: He point will have been born in to the troubles over the weekend, and to the danger to the Conservative prospects of re-election arising from the collapse of CND, I take issue. As long as we have the Labour Party, we will get re-elected.

Mr Kevin McNamara, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab): He does not recall what was done by the RUC with tear gas and water cannon in Northern Ireland from 1969 onwards.

He has tried to stay from the argument about cruise. The agreement covers bases and not weapons and once the weapons are dispersed from the bases then the British Government will have no control over their future use.

Mr Heseltine: Perhaps he could explain why he was content with the F-11 bombers to have such an agreement.

Mr Dykes asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with official

joined a handful of people and a dog? Was it because there were no glamour involved or because it was raining?

Mr Heseltine: CND announced a few days ago that they were going to attack the Conservatives in the marginal seats. That is their democratic right so to do. But I thought it was important that I should make clear to those who were judging the decision they had taken, that the majority of the members of CND from the left, varying from the Labour Party through to the Communist Party. That is a matter of fact and not a smear.

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Mr Heseltine: He point will have been born in to the troubles over the weekend, and to the danger to the Conservative prospects of re-election arising from the collapse of CND, I take issue. As long as we have the Labour Party, we will get re-elected.

Mr Kevin McNamara, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab): He does not recall what was done by the RUC with tear gas and water cannon in Northern Ireland from 1969 onwards.

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Mr Dykes asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with official

efforts to promote the basic arguments for multi-lateral disarmament both of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons.

Mr Heseltine: I think there is now greater public understanding of the Government's policy of deterrence and multilateral disarmament, but my ministerial colleagues and I will continue to take every suitable opportunity to put the message across.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North, Lab): Will we publish this year's defence White Paper?

Mr Heseltine: I hope to do so shortly.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab): Is the reason why the Government is not represented at the Geneva talks at this moment that the Americans and Russians do not regard us as important enough or regard Britain's possession of nuclear weapons as utterly irrelevant to their security?

Mr Heseltine: It is extraordinary that those sentiments are conveyed to my American opposite number.

This Government has made its commitment to the twin track policy of negotiated disarmament or the deployment of intermediate range cruise missiles a clear commitment since we were elected.

Mr Heseltine: It is extraordinary that those sentiments are conveyed to my American opposite number when we have kept the peace and to do anything other than pursue the policies that have guaranteed that peace would be a gamble. This Government will not gamble with this nation's defences.

Comments about CND came when Mr Heseltine said that so far this year, he had received about 150 letters a month from MPs and members of the public on matters relating to the deployment of United States cruise missiles in this country.

Mr David Winnick (Walton, North, Lab): Is it because the Government have clearly lost the argument over cruise that they are now resorting to a policy of smears, innuendos and harassment against their critics, while refusing, like Mr Heseltine himself, to engage in open debate with their critics?

Since he is supposed to be leading the fight against CND, why was he not present himself at last Sunday's demo, when he could have

joined a handful of people and a dog? Was it because there were no glamour involved or because it was raining?

Mr Heseltine: CND announced a few days ago that they were going to attack the Conservatives in the marginal seats. That is their democratic right so to do. But I thought it was important that I should make clear to those who were judging the decision they had taken, that the majority of the members of CND from the left, varying from the Labour Party through to the Communist Party. That is a matter of fact and not a smear.

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Mr Robert

TO EVERYONE CONSIDERING A COMPUTER FOR THEIR COMPANY

A VERY OPEN LETTER.

If we asked you to name the first computer company that came into your head, nine times out of ten we'd get the same answer.

And it wouldn't be ICL.

That's why, starting today, we're going to try to change the way you think about ICL—if you think about ICL at all. And that means changing the way you think about computers.

We would like to introduce you to ICL's commitment to opening up the lines of communication within your company.

We will tell you how ICL have developed distributed office systems, designed to open up your company's most valuable resource: information.

We'll show how ICL can help put the right information on the desks of the right people. We'll show how ICL can help those people make the best use of that information. And we'll show how, in turn, that information will open up the potential that lies within your company.

In time, we might come to convince you that 'computer company' is a very inadequate word indeed to describe what ICL represents.

We very much doubt we'll change your opinion overnight. But watch these pages over the coming weeks, and watch the commercial break in tonight's 'News at Ten'.

With an open mind, of course.

We should be talking to each other. **ICL**

Bishops against nuclear war

Pastoral letter defies Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

America's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday concluded two days of intense debate on their pastoral letter on war and peace by toughening their stand against nuclear weapons. In so doing they rebuffed attempts by the Reagan Administration to tone down sections of the 150-page letter dealing with the production, deployment and use of such weapons.

The letter entitled "The challenge of peace: God's promise and our response", is 34,200 words long, which is about 17 times longer than the Sermon on the Mount, Christianity's first pastoral statement of peace.

The length of the letter probably says as much about episcopal loquaciousness as it does about the complexities of the issues on which the 288 bishops have been deliberating at their two-day special session in Chicago.

The way in which sections of the document were changed, revised and changed again over the past few months indicates the importance which both the bishops themselves and the Reagan Administration have attached to its final wording.

The number of amendments which the bishops have been considering to the 155-page

third draft - over 500 of them - also reflects the difficulties in defining a twentieth century interpretation of the Christian concept of a "just war".

Although the letter is not morally binding on the country's 51 million Catholics it will be made an integral part of the educational programme of Catholic schools and institutions and will have an immense impact on the nationwide debate on the morality of nuclear warfare and the pros and cons of a nuclear weapons freeze.

The Administration will not be happy with the text which



Cardinal Bernardin: The challenge of peace.

Letters defending the Administration's arms control policies were sent to the bishops.

Explaining the thrust of the letter, Cardinal Joseph Louis Bernardin, Archbishop of Chicago and chairman of the five-man drafting committee, said it was "to set the voice of the bishops of the United States against the technological dynamics of the nuclear arms race".

In so doing it openly contests the Administration's refusal to endorse a "no first use" policy for nuclear weapons.

The bishops also called for a "halt" rather than a "curb" in the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The word "halt" had been used in the first two drafts but was changed to "curb" in the third after discreet arm-twisting by the Administration. However, on Monday the bishops voted overwhelmingly to revert to the word "halt".

The Administration will at least derive some relief from sections of the letter dealing with the Soviet Union. Acknowledging the "fact of a Soviet threat" as well as the existence of a Soviet imperial drive for hegemony in regions of strategic interest to that country.

It also says that Americans need have no illusions about the Soviet system of repression and the lack of respect in that system for human rights, nor about Soviet covert operations.

UN bodies clash on health care

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned other international bodies not to start projects in developing countries that divert scarce resources away from the organization's global programme aimed at ensuring primary health care for all by the year 2000.

The warning came in the form of a sharp attack yesterday by Dr Halfdan Mahler, Director-General of WHO, on those responsible for "fragmented health action dictated from the outside". This, he told the 159-member World Health Assembly in Geneva, would lead only to "another cycle of international health neo-colonialism".

According to WHO officials, his remarks were directed mainly at Unicef, the UN children's fund, under whose aegis special immunization campaigns for infants, as well as birth control programmes, are being carried out in several countries.

Dr Mahler said those responsible for separate initiatives were "negatively impatient" with WHO's systematic efforts being steadily pursued worldwide.

Princess dines with Zia

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

Princess Anne arrived in Pakistan yesterday the first member of the Royal Family to visit Islamabad since the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in April 1979.

British diplomats emphasized that the Princess's visit was an informal private tour, undertaken as patron of the Save The Children Fund. None the less a dinner was given in her honour by the President Zia Ul-Haq last night, and she stayed overnight at the government guest house.

The Duke of Edinburgh has visited Pakistan recently, in connexion with the World

Wildlife Fund. However, he did not visit the new capital.

The Princess, wearing blue and white, was greeted at the airport by the head of protocol in the Foreign Ministry and by Dr Attiya Inayatullah, Minister of State for Population Planning, one of two women of that rank in the government. Dr Inayatullah will accompany the Princess during her tour.

On her way to a black Mercedes limousine the Princess walked along a long line of local officials, none of whom was wearing Western dress. Obeying a presidential fiat, the men were wearing the *shalwar*, baggy trousers, and either a

kameez, a long shirt worn with dangling tails, or a *shwari*, the high-necked formal frock coat in cream or black.

The women's heads were covered with cow-like *dopattas*. The only Western suits and ties belonged to British embassy officials.

A double line of Girl Guides in white *shalwar*, *kameez* and plimolls threw rose petals.

Later, under the stifling shade of a brightly coloured *shwari*, local equivalent of a marquise, the Princess unveiled the foundation stone of a British Council library to be erected on a prime site near the centre of Islamabad.

Bombs mark Afghan anniversary

From Our Own Correspondent, Islamabad

Increased guerrilla activity in Afghanistan marked the fifth anniversary last week of the Marxist takeover of the country, according to reports reaching here.

Travellers say that some hospitals were filled with wounded and doctors were summoned from rest days to cope with the victims of landmine and bomb attacks in a number of centres.

Western diplomats said that a military aircraft arrived at Kabul airport carrying more than a hundred wounded soldiers from heavy fighting in Paktia close to the Pakistan border. The first two buses in a convoy of five or six safely passed, but the next three were blown up. Badly maimed people were taken to the city's hospitals.

The young people were said to belong to an organization known as the Defence of the Revolution, and were heading for a celebration parade in the capital.

Two days earlier, at a Soviet-built housing complex, where Russian advisers and senior Afghan officers live, there were two bomb explosions at separate entrances. According to diplomats, five people were believed to have been killed.

Western diplomats said that in the days preceding the anniversary there were at least 30 assassinations of government supporters.

Ann is deaf and blind

The RNID cares for her and others similarly handicapped in their new Deaf/Blind centre in Bath. The whole of her life will require constant loving care and supervision but this costs a lot of money. The RNID also promotes medical research and provides extensive scientific, technical, educational, welfare and information services. Please help us all you can.

RNID. The Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

Please send what you can afford to RNID, Room DB, 105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH. For details telephone 01-387 8033.



Lima scare: Martha Garcia Calderon, a student, screaming at a policeman who she claimed shot her in the leg as President Belaunde Terry of Peru drove through Lima on Monday. Police said a presidential guard's gun had gone off accidentally. Two other people were slightly injured.

Argentine police shoot top rebel

'Lots of headway' in Shultz shuttle

From Katherine Dourian, Beirut

Buenos Aires (NYT) - A man described as a leading terrorist has been killed in a gun battle at a farmhouse outside the provincial capital of Cordoba.

The Cordoba police and the 3rd Army Corps, which has its headquarters there, said over the weekend that the man killed on Saturday was Raul Clemente No 2 man in the leftist Montonero terrorist group.

The police also said that they uncovered a cache of grenades, revolvers, terrorist manuals, and blank Argentine and foreign documents in a raid on a suburban house on Sunday. It was unclear whether the death of Señor Yaguer had led to the shooting.

Señor Yaguer is the first reputed terrorist to have been killed in Argentina in at least three years.

The federal police said last week that they had found a cache of small arms in a suburban house in Ayllamenda, an industrial town bordering Buenos Aires.

According to the official reports Señor Yaguer was driving on the outskirts of the city on Saturday when he realized he was being followed by undercover police agents. He tried to elude the police by going into a farmhouse.

Police and Army intelligence agents surrounded the house and ordered Señor Yaguer to surrender, the reports said. He refused, opened fire, and was killed in the ensuing gunfight.

Mr Shultz is due in Paris on May 9 for a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Senior Jorge Verstrynge, the deputy leader of Spain's right-wing opposition Popular Alliance party, was punched and had bottles thrown at him during a tour of Madrid yesterday. He is seeking election as the capital's mayor.

He gave no explanation for the differences between his statement and the ministry communiqué issued a few hours earlier.

Mr SALVADOR: Left-wing guerrillas have blown up the only railway line linking the capital to eastern El Salvador, the report says. The attack came after the destruction of six road bridges in eastern El Salvador during the past few days.

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Decision day for EEC on future course to avoid bankruptcy

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Commission is facing its moment of truth. Today, it must get off the fence and take a firm decision on what path the Community should follow if it is to survive into the future.

The present 14-man Commission has not been noted for its decisiveness but if it proves unequal to this task the EEC could be reduced quickly to a shadow of its former high hopes and influence, and bankrupt of ideas and money. The test will come on June 6, when the European summit gets under way in Stuttgart.

Due to the runaway cost of the common agricultural policy, the Community is in imminent danger of running out of cash. The Commission has therefore got to find new funds at a time when most EEC governments are discovering the virtues of holding back public spending.

It had been having to do that inside a straitjacket which has been firmly attached by Mrs Margaret Thatcher. She is insisting on a fairer system of assessing contributions, which would mean Britain was no longer responsible for providing one-fifth of all the Community's money while being eligible to receive only one-tenth of its benefits.

Mrs Thatcher has made it quite clear that she will make the Community suffer if the Commission fails to come up to the mark.

The failure last week to reach

agreement on farm prices for the year ahead is further souring the atmosphere.

The broad outline of the Commission's ideas has already been well-leaked in traditional Community kite-flying fashion. There will probably be a tax based on agricultural production — and France will not be alone in rejecting that.

There is expected to be a tax on oil consumption — and that will probably please nobody.

There will most likely be a scheme to oblige member states to double the amount of money they can be asked to pay over according to a scale based on value-added tax receipts — and Britain and West Germany have promised to veto any such idea.

Inability to find a way to cut through this un-European argument has meant the Commission has for too long dithered about coming forward with proposals. In the process its indecision has made it run foul not only of the Council of Ministers but of its natural ally, the European Parliament, which is now ready, willing and able to dismiss it for incompetence.

It has also meant that the Community is running out of time if it is to stave off bankruptcy. The Council has only one formal and one informal meeting before making significant progress before Mrs Thatcher calls them to account in Stuttgart.

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The failure last week to reach

Softer Ottawa line

Final commitment to testing denied

In his second and final article, JOHN BEST, Ottawa Correspondent, looks at moves by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, to play down the controversy over proposed cruise missile tests in Canada.

The Government of Mr Pierre Trudeau is caught in a trap, mostly of its own making, on the contentious issue of allowing the Americans to test cruise missiles in western Canada.

A leak of the testing plan in Washington, back in the autumn of 1981, caught the Government badly off balance and it has been struggling ever since to take control on the issue.

By the time the tests begin early next year, as tentatively scheduled, opponents will have had more than two full years to mobilize their protest campaign. By that time, also, deployment of the cruise is scheduled to have started with Nato forces in Europe, which leads critics to ask why the experiments are needed.

The noisy protest campaign resulted in a government about-face this year, when it decided

gramme will get under way early next year.

Canadian leaders have so far refused to address another contradiction in their position, which could come back to haunt them should US-Soviet negotiations produce an agreement which renders cruise deployment in Europe unnecessary.

Mr Trudeau, in his efforts to persuade public opinion of the need for the cruise tests, repeatedly cites Canada's obligations to Nato.

"I think we would be pretty poor partners of an alliance if we said: 'Well we won't even do that,'" he said in March, in a dinner toast here to Mr George Bush, the visiting US Vice-President, in what is regarded as perhaps his strongest statement on the issue. "In that case I think we would have to make up our minds and get out of Nato."

A short time later, at a question-and-answer session with students in Toronto, Mr Trudeau said: "If Nato and Europe did not need these Euro-missiles, I would guess we would not consider testing them."

Yet it is not the ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM), the type scheduled for stationing in Europe, that the Americans want to test in Canada. It is the air-launched version (ALCM).

Canadian officials try to brush aside the contradiction by saying that the guidance systems of the two versions are practically the same. However, there is every indication that the Americans would still want to press ahead with ALCM testing even if it turned out that no cruise were needed in Europe.

Thus in attempting to meet the onslaught of his domestic critics the Prime Minister could be setting the stage for a row later on with the Americans, who have never been that impressed by Canada's contribution to collective defence.

The 1,500-mile-range unarmed missiles will be launched over Canada's Northwest Territories, ending in a remote area straddling the Alberta-Saskatchewan border 100 miles or so northeast of Edmonton.

Escort aircraft would monitor each flight of the subsonic missile, and would attempt to abort it should it start to behave erratically. The test corridor is extremely sparsely populated.

In wartime, fully-armed cruise missiles might be launched by the US Air Force from the same area but in the opposite direction, towards targets in the Soviet Union.

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West German Chancellor puts aside domestic squabbling to entertain Spain's Prime Minister

Kohl programme under close scrutiny for concessions to Strauss

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, presents his Government programme to Parliament today and politicians of all parties will be watching closely to see what changes and concessions, if any, he has made to Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the powerful right-wing Prime Minister of Bavaria.

In the past two days Herr Strauss has been publicly calling for "corrections" in Government policy, and on Monday he summoned the five Cabinet ministers of his Christian Social Union (CSU) to Munich to discuss their bitter dispute over future policy with the Free Democrats (FDP) who are also partners in the coalition.

His calls have been seen as a provocative challenge to the authority of Dr Kohl who is being urged by his supporters to stand up to Herr Strauss. Observers say Dr Kohl must make it clear in his declaration today that he is pursuing his own policy and not bowing to pressure from Bavaria, otherwise doubts about the viability of the coalition will be reinforced.

Herr Strauss said the changes he wanted were "not dramatic"

but declined to give details. The two areas where the Bavarian leader, who failed in his attempt after the general election to take the Foreign Ministry for himself, has voiced the harshest criticism are foreign policy and relations with East Germany. In both he wants an end to talks by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, of "continuity" and a sharp turn to the right.

The quarrel with the Free Democrats was started by the death on the East German border of Herr Rudolf Burkert, a West German traveller to Berlin, last month and the subsequent attack by Herr Strauss on Bonn's policy towards East Berlin and its invitation to Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader. Reuter reports.

It was the first time Mr Andropov had gone to greet a visiting national leader on arrival and the gesture was evidently intended to emphasize the close alliance between East Berlin and Moscow. Herr Honecker is the first Soviet block leader to come for extended talks since Mr Andropov came to power last November.

Both the CSU and the FDP saw this as a test case of who wielded the greater influence in the coalition, and attacks on each other became bitterly personal. Herr Jürgen Milmann, Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry, said Herr Strauss was a psychiatric case. "We all know that he's got a

González reassures Bonn on Nato

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, said here yesterday that his country remained a part of the Atlantic Alliance, although it had frozen its integration into Nato's military structure.

He said after meeting with Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, that the final decision on membership would be left to the Spanish people to vote in a plebiscite. Spain would, meanwhile, not do anything to



Four in harmony: Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister (left, above) and Chancellor Helmut Kohl during a press conference in Bonn yesterday. Nearby, Frau Hannelore Kohl (left, below) and Señora Carmen González held their own talks.

Mitterrand visit to China opens with Zhao lecture

From David Bouscaren, Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, lectured President Mitterrand of France last night on the need to secure withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Replies by Mitterrand said it was also France's policy to secure a withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, so that free elections could be held to determine the country's future.

The exchange took place in speeches at a banquet last night to welcome the French leader, who is on a state visit. It was understood that Mitterrand's reply to Mr Zhao's speech was improvised.

France is expected to use the President's visit to discuss the sale of Mirage jet aircraft to China, but only in reasonably large quantities. The French do not want to have their advanced planes sold in small numbers for the Chinese to copy.

Another topic of the Sino-French talks is expected to be China's annoyed by France's policy of giving aid to Vietnam.

TV 'spy' in S African police cells

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg

Relations between France and South Africa have taken a sharp dip because of comments made by M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, when he opened a United Nations conference on the future of Namibia (South-West Africa) in Paris last week.

Franco-South African relations had already been soured by the Mitterrand Government's decision to instruct French sporting federations to abstain from all sporting contacts with South Africa.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, disclosed on Monday that he had personally "advised" Dr Willie van Nierkerk, his Government's Administrator-General in Namibia, to boycott the presentation of a prize to M. Cheysson for promoting international understanding in Africa.

The prize was to have been received by M. François Marcel Piau, the French Ambassador to South Africa, during a ceremony last weekend marking the centenary of the founding of the port of Lüderitz on the Namibian coast.

The prize, a wooden statue of a Nama woman holding a dove, was awarded to M. Cheysson by the Lüderitzbucht Stiftung (the Lüderitz Bay Foundation) in recognition of his role as the architect of the EEC's Lomé Convention in the days when he was a European Commissioner.

M. Piau's speech accepting the prize had to be deleted at the last minute from the Lüderitz centenary programme, because of the refusal of Dr van Nierkerk and other South African dignitaries to share a platform with him, and it was eventually handed over in a separate ceremony in a local church.

Nakasone wins support for new defence policy

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Japan was finding "very encouraging" support in South-East Asia for its new extended defence policy, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, said last night at the end of his official visit to Thailand.

The Thai Government had welcomed Japan's proposal to defend seafarers as a contribution to peace and stability", Mr Nakasone said. General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, had described the new defence strategy as very appropriate for the situation in the area.

Mr Nakasone said he had received similar assurances from Malaysia and Singapore. Although the Philippines had expressed misgivings, he hoped to obtain President Marcos's understanding during his coming visit to Manila.

Mr Nakasone, at a press conference, reiterated Japan's support for the Association of

South-East Asian Nations and in particular Thailand, as the frontline state in its confrontation with Vietnam over Cambodia.

Japan, he said, would continue its freeze on all economic cooperation with Vietnam, including aid, until it withdrew from Cambodia.

Mr Nakasone said that during his visit to South-East Asia he had never heard the words "yellow peril", normally a term applied to the Japanese during their period of military aggrandizement. "That term surely has gone forever from the dictionaries," Mr Nakasone said.

Mr Nakasone and General Prem yesterday signed notes of agreement under which Japan will extend a loan of \$281m (£178m) to Thailand for industrial and agricultural projects, and will give additional grants for other development and education and health care.

Election debate in Japan

From Richard Hansen, Tokyo

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party is locked in a tug of war between rival factions over whether to call a double election for the upper and lower houses of the Diet (Parliament) in June, a crucial decision which could decide the political fate of the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A final decision has yet to be made, but it now appears Mr Nakasone has gathered enough support within the party, albeit grudgingly given, to avoid a dual test.

Considering the impact Mr Nakasone has had since arriving on stage last November on Japan's image in Washington, where he has been applauded for strong views on defence and Japan's global obligations, the suggestion that he could just as suddenly depart should give pause. Parallels with Mrs Thatcher's situation in Britain are being noted.

If reports are correct, Mr Nakasone has apparently defused the situation somewhat by agreeing that the final decision should be Mr Nakasone's.

Within the Tanaka faction, conduct such an election, unless forced to do so by opposition parties. Other Liberal Democrats, notably Mr Zenko Suzuki, the former Prime Minister, are making comments against a general election.

There are important considerations on both sides and the Prime Minister has good reason to be worried about both options.

What looms is his first - and possibly last - direct confrontation with Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister, the undisputed kingmaker of the party, who favours holding an election before a Tokyo district court declares a verdict in the Lockheed bribery trial next autumn.

If reports are correct, Mr Nakasone has apparently defused the situation somewhat by agreeing that the final decision should be Mr Nakasone's.

Nakasone has much to lose by going to the country at this stage. Firstly, dissolution of the Diet would put him in an awkward position at the forthcoming summit meeting in Williamsburg. A decision would have to be taken before this summit.

There is also the serious problem of how the party would fare in a general election at this time, and how one would then apportion blame or reward to Mr Nakasone personally.

Despite generally encouraging results in two recent rounds of local elections, the Liberal Democrats would probably lose some seats. Two years ago, during the first dual election, the party won Handily (it now controls 284 out of 511 seats), but largely because of sympathy votes after the sudden death of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister.

Mr Nakasone is not obliged to call an election until about June, 1984.

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THE ARTS

Television
Playing to the stalls

Rupert Deen receives the visitors from First Tuesday (Yorkshire) at his levee - or rather, lavee - one toe coyly pointing at the cameras, hairy chest rising from the foam, and a copy of *The Sporting Life* temporarily lowered to permit one-way communication. First to his servant Harry ("Get me a Bloody Mary, lots of vodka, not too much tomato juice") then via his cordless phone ("Darling! And how are you?...") and then to us. "Life gets so terribly crowded on the phone. Takes me all morning, I do half an hour's work in the morning, and half an hour in the afternoon, then bath and dress for dinner - it's really quite hectic."

Gracefully allowing us to follow him on this exhausting round, he elaborates further. "My life is geared round people looking after me. Once you've trained them people are quite good. Dear old Harry, 55 and hasn't been trained properly yet. But he's basically quite bright." The real problem, he complains to his hairdresser, is fitting everything in, what with skiing and fortnights in Musique and keeping an eye on his race-horses.

Out on a shoot he waxes philosophical. "I've told you before, Harry, pheasants are bred to be shot and they enjoy it, labradors are bred to retrieve and they enjoy it, Welshmen are bred to dig coal, and the working classes are bred to look after gentlemen like myself." There has been a certain amount of nonsense put about by the unions (that the working classes have rights) and it is of course all wrong that they should have the vote (and even more so that women should have such a manifestly unsuitable thing), but these little problems will pass. Next stop a football match, with Rupert smiling benignly down on his crowd.

Wherever he is, Rupert is in his element. He scrambles gaily into a silk tutu and fishnet tights for a party ("I've got beautiful legs actually", with a flick of his feather boas) and he addresses Harry and the cook below stairs in Scroogelike tones. Harry's theory is that his mother dropped him on his head, but he says it without venom.

Did you, gentle viewer, feel venomous? If not, why not? "I think you're filming me because I'm honest and don't give hypocritical answers", says Rupert, forgetting for a moment to play to the gallery. But who wants an actor who plays to the front row of the stalls? Rupert is to be enjoyed as *Mr Cinderella* to be enjoyed at the Fortune Theatre, for his liberated and liberating preposterousness.

The World About Us (BBC 2) presented a two-year-old French film about the Afghan freedom-fighters in the Panjshir Valley. Simon Winchester's travelogue commentary did not detract from the stirring pathos of clumsily-shot footage of freshly devastated villages and children whose hands and feet had been blown off by Soviet anti-personnel mines.

Michael Church



Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet open their Covent Garden season tomorrow with a newly-appointed Company Choreographer, David Bintley (left). It looks as if there will be changes: Bintley's next three ballets for the company are all to commissioned scores. Interview by John Percival

Making the music all his own

Grey trunks worn over black leggings, with a matching grey sweater adorned by a cheerfully young-looking portrait of Beethoven, are not exactly the gear you expect to see in the anteroom of the Royal Box at Covent Garden. But David Bintley had come straight from conducting a rehearsal of one of his ballets and had to work afterwards on another, and there are not many quiet corners where you can talk uninterrupted in the Opera House in the middle of the day when opera and ballet companies are both in residence.

Bintley has just been given the official title of Company Choreographer to Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Will it make much difference? "Not a lot, because I suppose that's really what I was already, but it does mean that I shall have more time because I won't have to dance so much, although I shall still do my Widow Simone and things like that. So over the next year I shall be making three new works for the Royal Ballet, and after that maybe I can accept an invitation to work with a company abroad."

"And all three of the ballets for next season will have commissioned scores. That's a tremendous risk, because I probably shan't hear the finished score of the first one until about a fortnight before the première, and I don't yet have any idea of how the next one will work out. But I find it exciting to work with composers like Panufnik, which I did before, and Gordon Crosse, and now with two young composers who I think are going to be really good."

"The first ballet is for Sadler's

Wells in September. That has music by Aubrey Meyer, who is a freelance viola player. How I found him was that he rang me up, then arrived at my house in a tempest with a bout of flu, about 11.30 one night having played in a concert at the Festival Hall. I thought anyone as mad as that has to be something.

"We had been discussing a very ambitious project and decided to defer it for a time. Then this opportunity came up and he will have had only six months to write it from start to finish. It's an abstract theme, so it was not possible to describe exactly, but we have talked about it a lot and worked out a structure. It will last from 25 to 28 minutes (we gave him a little latitude because he gets carried away) and I am using nine dancers, five women and four men, all young and very good dancers."

"The idea is to show what it feels like to dance - how I feel when I am dancing. Perhaps it looks horrible, but it feels wonderful, and I want to show what how it feels should look like. We had a title for it, but unfortunately it's been used before, years ago by Roland Petit - *Balbabil*. So we shall have to find something else, but that expresses exactly what the work is meant to be: in a dancing manner."

"Then in December I am doing another ballet for the company here at Covent Garden. There is a seven-minute overture which Benjamin Britten wrote when he was very young, called *Young Apollo*, and Gordon Crosse is going to make a score based on that. That again is an

abstract treatment, but based on the idea of a work of art progressing from the raw material to the finished product, with the muses as various states that help it on its way.

"I had the thought of how earlier ballets like *Meadow of Proverbs* and *Night Moves* both had begun with music that I had known for years and never thought much about. Then one Saturday afternoon I sat down and listened to it, and at the end of the afternoon I had the complete ballet in my head. But after that came weeks and months of counting out the music and rehearsing and changing until in the end there was the finished work."

"The idea is that Victor Paskore should do the decor for *Young Apollo*. The earlier work will have designs by Terry Bartlett, very simple; for both him and me it is a complete break from the complexity of *The Swan of Tuonela*.

"The third ballet is planned for about this time next year, again for the Sadler's Wells company. That one will have music by Peter McGowan, who is a violinist in our own orchestra. It has a plot, a kind of black comedy, but I'm going to keep it secret for the moment because I don't want anyone else to jump in and steal it. But it's a small work, all about a family."

"I do think it is important to have music written for ballet. How marvellous it must have been for Nijinsky to have Stravinsky write *Sacre* for him. Besides, all the existing music has been used. When I see *Night Moves*, for instance, that to me is what the music is about - but that's the ring of truth."

every choreographer who ever lived must have used that piece by Britten, so I have to tell myself no, the music isn't yours, it's also Ashton's and Cranko's or whoever.

"With my new composers, I've made them promise not to give the music to anyone else. I'll rework them if necessary, but I want them to be mine. And I don't want to work with the same designers that everyone else uses. Sonnabend and Georgiadis are already associated with MacMillan and others. There are thousands of young designers not being employed, and some of them being very good; I want to find them."

"It's a risk, of course. To do *Swan of Tuonela* was a risk for my first three-act ballet. It would have been much safer to choose some bits by a nineteenth-century composer and have them orchestrated, with a simple plot and lots of *pas de deux*. Then I would probably have had something I could put on all over the place for the next 20 years. But I wanted to do something different."

What about his latest performing role, in Jonathan Burrows's *The Winter Play*, created last month on tour; had he enjoyed that? "Yes - of course it's only a little cameo, and I wish I could be more involved; come back at the end perhaps. But it's the first role anyone has made for me for a time, and I enjoy it even though it means spending hours doing that make-up for about two minutes on stage. But what I really like is to be the one who sits in front and gives the orders." He grins disarmingly as he reaches for his dance bag to go to his next rehearsal, but the confession has the ring of truth.

Rock

Ecstatic message

Little Steven and the Disciples of Soul
Hammersmith Palais

On the evidence of his second London concert in less than a year, one can say without fear of contradiction that Little Steven now leads the second most exciting rock 'n' roll band currently active. This is not bad going since, in the guise of his better-known alter ego, Miami Steve Van Zandt, he also plays Robinson yet remain firmly his own man.

Van Zandt has, in fact, developed into a very formidable singer indeed. Wisely, he never attempts to sustain Springsteen's emotional intensity, but the power with which he delivered the trilogy of "I Played the Fool", "This Time it's for Real", and "I Don't Want to Go Home" was irresistible.

New touches had been added since last year, notably the female oboist who supplied a fresh texture to the guitar-based drive of "Under the Gun" and whose presence made the instrumental version of "Caravan" sound like a meeting between the Mar-Keys, Jimi Hendrix and Sandy Nelson at an early Roxy Music rehearsal; but the ecstatic message was the same, confirming a growing conviction that the Disciples of Soul's album, *Men Without Women*, is a genuine minor classic.

Some of this has to do with the warmth and humour of Van Zandt's personality, which has always been a delightful counterbalance to Springsteen's

Richard Williams

Concerts

Carter's playful conflict brilliantly rendered

Fires of London
Symphony Space,
New York

Britain Salutes New York has brought to this artistically overstuffed city a plethora of events, in art, music, poetry, film and dance. Yet few if any could be more satisfying than the three concerts by the Fires of London in Symphony Space. The concerts brought out the New York musical intelligentsia in force (including Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein).

Murray Perahia
Festival Hall

Murray Perahia has few rivals as an exponent of the piano beautiful, and to move from Brendel's Beethoven to his on Monday was to exchange an X-ray artist for the most flattering of portrait photographers, one who knows exactly how to sit and light his subjects to best advantage. Where Brendel

seems to let one hear the music being composed, Perahia defies one to believe that it ever had anything to do with things so mundane and physical as ink and paper.

The difference was striking in the slow movement of the D major Sonata, Op 10 No. 3, Brendel's search replaced by a dream vision sustained at the same even, elevated tone throughout and sung with the smoothest of diminuendos.

Then, in the finale, which

soprano is a constant and increasing pleasure to listen to, well-groomed, securely integrated and steadily broadening in expressive mobility. The burgeoning character within was at its most delightfully apparent in Debussy's three *Chansons de Bilitis*, the budding, blooming and withering of erotic love discovered in lightly weighed words, gently detailed piano accompaniment then Nicholas Bosworth was able to provide.

Thoughtfully paced through the melodic declamation of

London debuts

Instant involvement

Andor Toth was previously known to London audiences as leader of the New Hungarian Quartet, who did a Bartók cycle at the Queen Elizabeth Hall some years ago. The warm, sweeping lines of the Appassionata movement of Schumann's Sonata, Op 105, showed that his long experience had won him a capacity for instant involvement, and the subtle inflections of his rich tone emphasized the structure of individual phrases and of the whole.

Bartók's Sonata No 1 is a severe test for both players, the more so as each instrument goes as far as each instrument goes. The expected authority of Mr Toth's performance was fully matched by that of his pianist, Jean Barr, the interpretation's relaxation and naturalness reminding one of some of the composer's own recordings. Everything was comprehended and its meaning rendered clearly. The calm beauty of the Adagio was unforgettable, as was the fierce intensity of the finale.

Something of a surprise was Saint-Saëns's Sonata No 1, this being shown as a work of greater substance than might be supposed. Mr Toth's violin tone had as much power as in Bartók's Sonatas or Bach's Chaconne, but now it took on an urbanity that was entirely apt for Saint-Saëns. The Allegretto had a charming playfulness and the concluding moto perpetuo was faultless.

It is a pity that Adelina

Peter Ustinov's *Beethoven's Tenth*, first staged at the Birmingham Rep in March, is to open at the Vaudeville Theatre on May 19 for a 12-week season, with previews from May 17. Ustinov himself plays Ludwig, his first appearance on the London stage for 10 years.

Max Harrison

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force and vitality through a long opening section of jousting interplay and exposition, reach a peak in a short period of relaxation and carry forward through a scherzo to a final *allegro fantastico*, where themes hurtle around the duos. This last section, though not a fugue stretto, has its summational power, and brings to a conclusive close what has been extrapolated before. The *Triple Duo* was brilliantly contrasted, immediately after the intermission, to Davies's *Image-Reflection-Shadow*, a more introspective and meditative

exploration of the interaction of the instruments, with the percussion replaced by the dominant and dusky sound of the cimbalom. The two pieces were framed by the orchestrations of earlier music.

All three concerts were superbly performed by the Fires and their vocal and dance consorts. The level of playing never sagged. It constituted the most enriching and diversified music-making I have heard all winter.

Patrick J. Smith

First came the second set of *Impromtu*, with the most perfect wedding-cake decoration in the variations and a quite incorporeal brilliance in the last piece. Later there was the "Wanderer" Fantasy, delivered from commanding strength in the bass, which was firm and clear, never clangorous. The songful episodes Perahia took as a gift to his rounded cantabile style; more surprising but entirely appropriate was the way he took his

This was admirable, but the most complete match of pianist and music had come beforehand in Mendelssohn's *Variations Serpentine*, done as an essay in how to be at once serious minded and unfailingly, prettily.

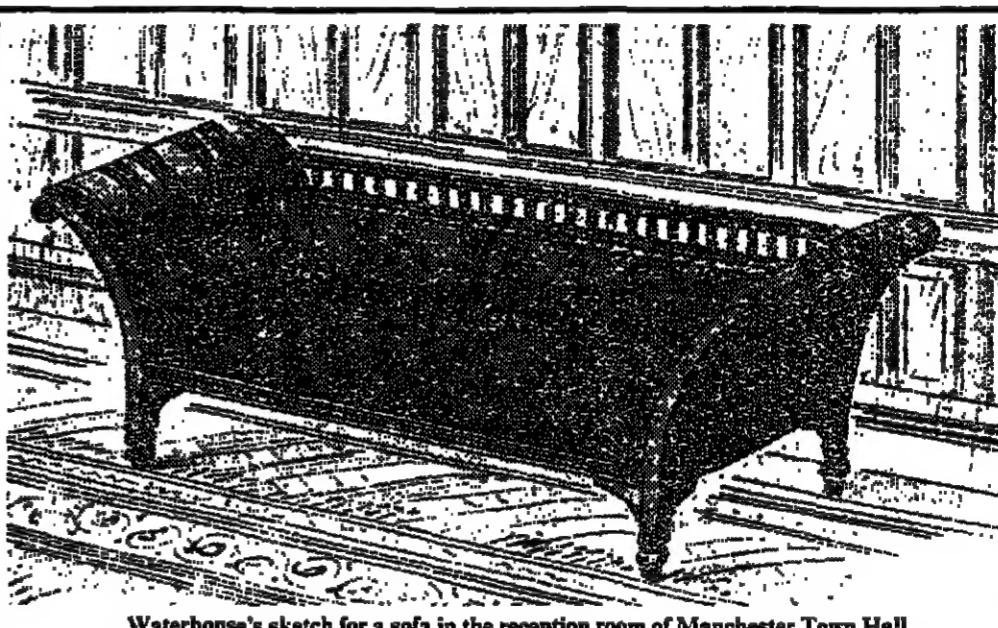
Paul Griffiths

Perahia into a ballroom of glittering sophistication for the middle movements, thence to emerge with proud dignity for the finale.

But Miss Rigby as yet seems happier in songs like "All mein Gedanken", or her delightful English and Spanish encores where the music's own movement draws out the energy of line, as it were, over the charcoal tone of her voice.

Miss Rigby shared the evening with the oboist Nicholas Daniel. Together they performed a refreshingly muscular Whitman cantata by Thomas and a stick fun number called "I want to be a prima donna". Left alone, Mr Daniel

Hilary Finch



Waterhouse's sketch for a sofa in the reception room of Manchester Town Hall

Galleries

Alfred Waterhouse
Heinz

In architecture, as in many other arts, the ability to do and the ability to sell what you do are not necessarily found hand-in-hand. Among the major Victorian architects, Alfred Waterhouse was noted for his great practical skill in planning, his fearless exploration of the more violently and durably coloured surface materials, and, perhaps even more, for his skill in presenting his wildest projects in such a way that clients were bowled over and proceeded happily to pay for their realization.

If Waterhouse seldom missed the mark, he seriously went in for (the Royal Courts of Justice in London were a rare exception), this was generally supposed to be the result of his superior skills as a draughtsman - an imaginative draughtsman, some kindly said - and he was often accused of taking unfair advantage of his gifts as a painter to minimize the draw-

backs of his designs and dramatize their advantages. Unlike most of his contemporaries, he never used a professional expert to draw his perspectives, but nearly always did them himself, and, if they were sketched by someone else in his office, he always finished and applied the colour (very important, that).

This makes the show devoted to him at the RIBA's Heinz Gallery in Portman Square (until May 28) peculiarly satisfying. For once we do not have to reconstruct laboriously the effect of the buildings from wispy blueprints and faded photographs. To begin with, any Londoner and most visitors would be familiar at least with the Natural History Museum's grandly variegated terracotta facade, the shocking puce of the Prudential in Holborn, the fanciful turrets of the National Liberal Club on the Embankment and the religious-factory effect created by King's Weigh House Chapel in darkest Mayfair. And, if the visitor has not had these sometimes slightly dubious pleasures, here on show are Waterhouse's own forceful

John Russell Taylor

watercolours, which are just as good if not better.

The show also includes a number of the watercolours he did on his travels, for fun or for information. And very capable they are. It also has examples of his actual furniture, his church fittings and even some of the china he designed to help unify the effect of his masterly Manchester Town Hall, where everything possible, down to the least detail, was created by him. There are also ground plans which show his grasp of the less glamorous aspects of architectural design, notebooks and accounts, and a mass of detail on the less accessible Prudential buildings outside London (how appropriate that the Pru should be subsidizing this exhibition) and the now sadly destroyed Eaton Hall. Even with our raised tolerance to the more ruthless side of Victorian architecture, it is hard to be sure if encountering Waterhouse is altogether a pleasant experience, but it is certainly like nothing else.

John Russell Taylor

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Hilary Finch

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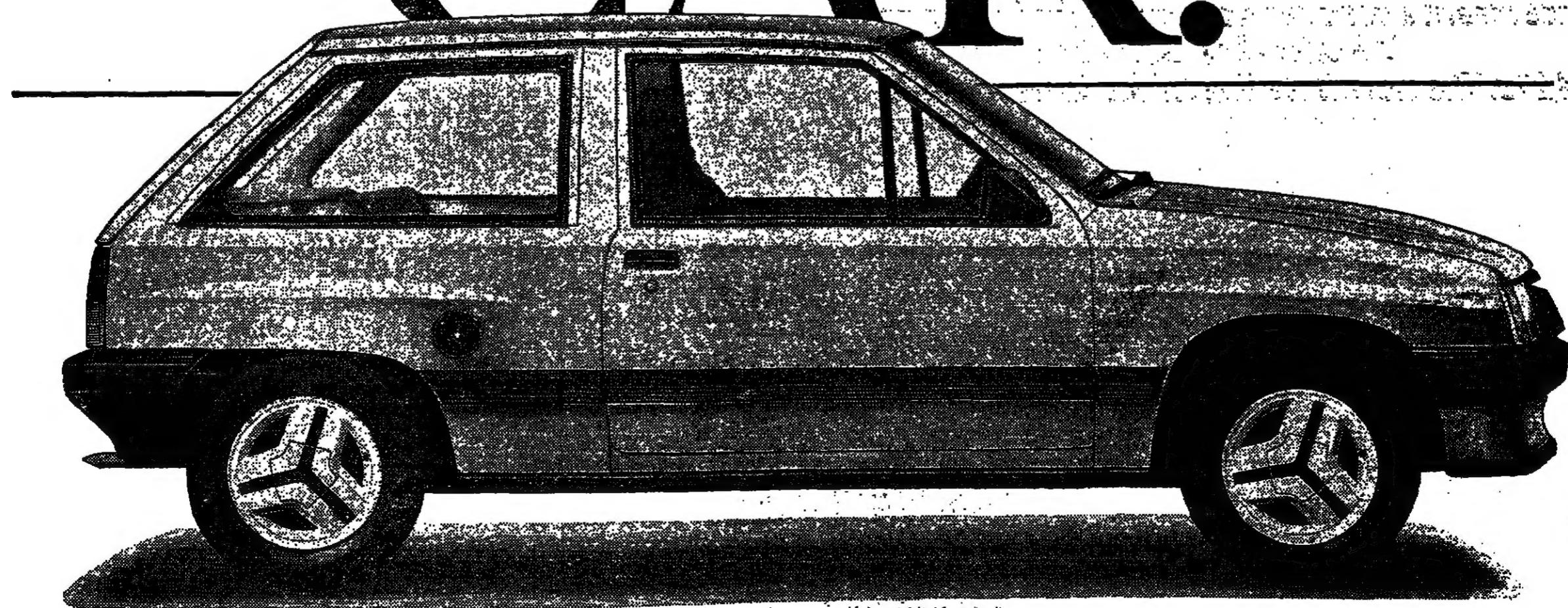
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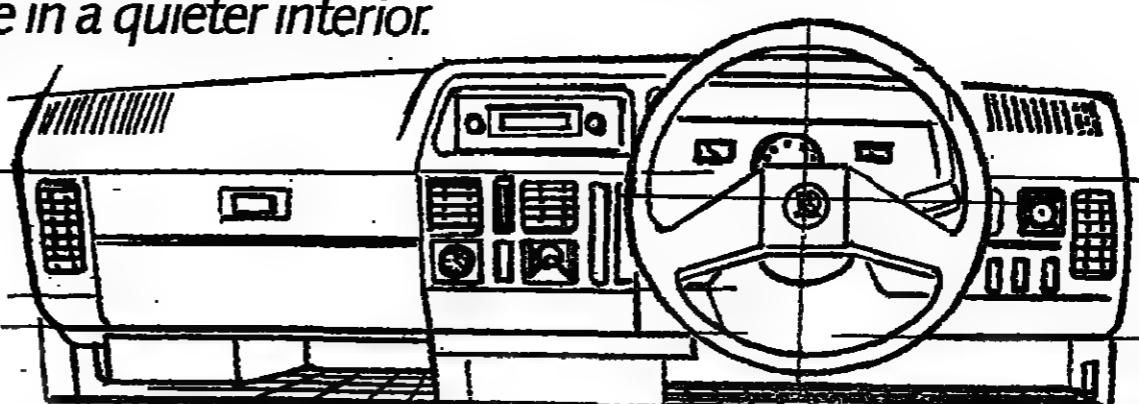


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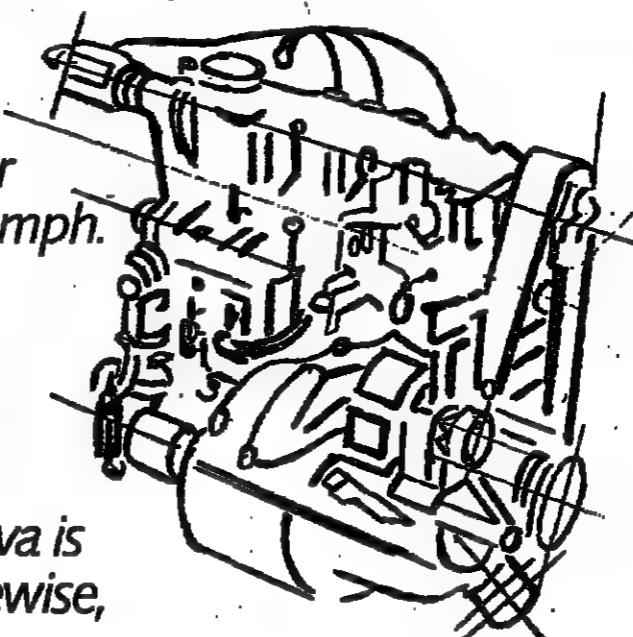
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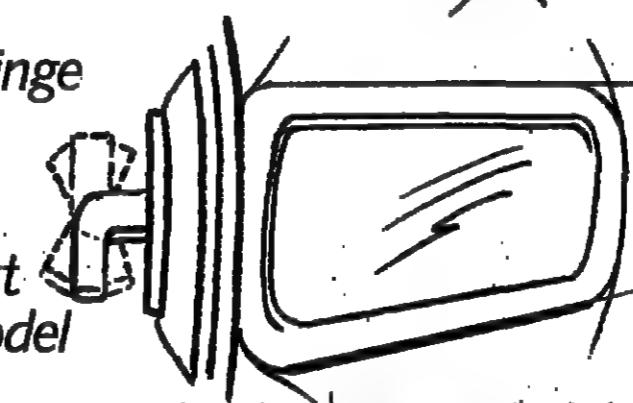
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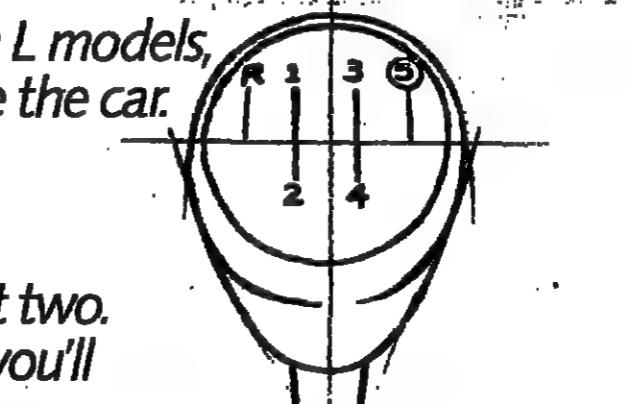
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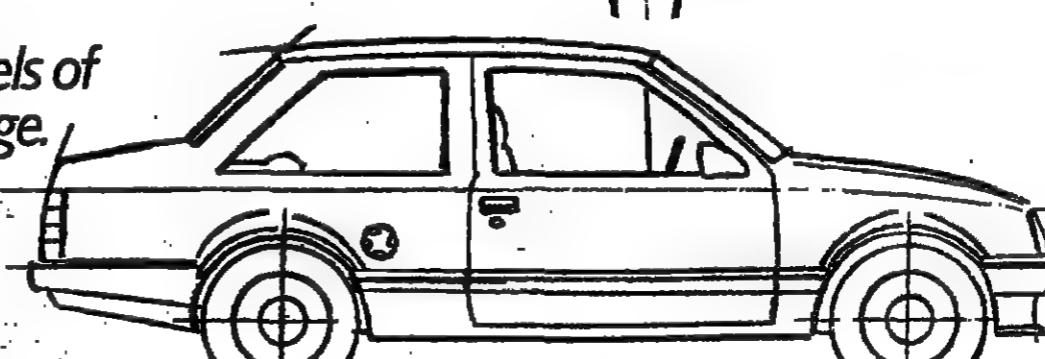
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BACKED BY THE WORLDWIDE
RESOURCES OF GENERAL MOTORS

SPECTRUM

Is drug abuse in Britain getting out of hand? In the concluding article on heroin and its victims, Caroline Moorehead reports on the alarming increase in drug-taking and efforts to deal with the underlying causes of addiction

The mind behind the needle

When Dr John Strang took over the regional drug dependence unit in Manchester in February last year, there were 50 problem drug users on his books. Since then, nearly 1,000 cases have been referred to him, 200 since January alone.

Not far away, in a town in the North-east with a population of 150,000, a research worker in drug addiction has recently uncovered 150 regular users of heroin: only 30 had previously been known. According to the Drug Indicators Group set up two years ago to investigate national patterns of drug taking, there are some 2,000 heroin addicts in the London boroughs of Camden and Islington alone.

Nationally, the figure has probably reached 30,000, having doubled in the past four years. One doctor referred to the new findings as a Pandora's box. Another spoke of an epidemic.

Today's users of hard drugs are no longer confined to Piccadilly Circus: the habit is spreading, from cities to major towns and from there to smaller towns. "We're catching up with London," explained one regional researcher, "just as Britain is now catching up with Europe and Europe with America."

Drug users now include schoolchildren, middle-aged professional people and many more women than before. City Roads, a short-term residential centre in London, reports that for the first time it is picking up 16-year-olds who have been on heroin for a year or more.

At the same time, drug use is changing. Apart from the many thousands known to be addicted to barbiturates and amphetamines, there is a growing dependence on minor tranquilizers (the benzodiazepines, like Valium, Librium and Mogadon) and an increasing number of the "cross-addicted", those who take whatever they can get hold of. (And who, now that heroin is cheap and available, take heroin).

Faced with figures like these, the Government appears to be emerging from more than 10 years' apparent inertia on the subject of drugs, during which time statutory services for addicts have not grown, and some voluntary services already operating on a shoestring, have been cut.

Shortly before Christmas a report on drug treatment and rehabilitation appeared which highlighted deficiencies in the system. In January the DHSS, prodded by Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services (who gave his maiden speech on the subject of drugs) announced draft proposals to spend £6m over three years on "new initiatives for drug misusers". The sum is meant to be no more than an interim and special payment; as David Turner, of the Standing Conference on Drug Addiction, put it: "If the Government were really offering adequate money to develop appropriate services . . . the figure would have to be nearer to £40m". But since there is some money, where should it be going?

In 1926 the Rolleston Committee, appointed to examine the supply of drugs to addicts, concluded that addiction was rare and confined chiefly to people having access to drugs for professional reasons. The "British system" was born, whereby addicts were "managed" by the prescription of maintenance doses. At the same time was born an understanding that addiction was an expression of mental

disorder rather than a form of criminal behaviour.

It was not until the mid 1960s, when

heroin addiction appeared suddenly to

be rising (from 58 addicts in 1959 to

342 in 1964) and some doctors were

found to have been over-prescribing,

that the Brain Committee recommended establishing treatment centres in

national health hospitals which, alone,

were to be licensed to prescribe heroin

or cocaine.

At about the same time, the

Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence, precursor of the present Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, recommended setting-up hostels for

homeless addicts, or for those who had

recently come off drugs.

And there, officially, the matter has

largely rested. Some 40 hospital-based

treatment units, of which perhaps a

third were in London, were set up in

NHS hospitals, with a further 80 to 100

hospitals where drug addiction was at

least partly catered for.

Professor Philip Seager of the

Northern General Hospital in Sheff

field, has 50 addicts on his books. "But

we can only manage one or two inpatients.

The problem is to persuade

people that addicts need resources,

when there are so many other needy

groups, like geriatrics," he says.

The fact that so many clinics were

sited down side alleys, and disused store

rooms was an indication of how little

favour they found.

In the early days, addicts referred to

these units were merely prescribed the

drugs they were dependent upon, in

the same form they were used to

taking. By 1971 doctors were moving

towards synthetic opioids, like methadone, believed to be less "addictive".

A philosophy was taking shape: addicts

should be encouraged to withdraw

from the habit. If that seemed impossi

ble, then they should be helped, "main

tained" on drugs for as long as

necessary.

By the mid 1970s, addiction to

heroin and other opioids seemed more

or less stable, but that to other drugs

was apparently growing. Treatment units were offering only methadone

(except to some heroin addicts)

administered orally (with a few

exceptions, those deemed addicted to

the drug and to the needle). But

doctors everywhere began to have

doubts.

Was it right to prescribe drugs at all?

Was addiction really a medical prob

lem? Were other components -

homelessness, breakdown of families,

unemployment - not more important?

Was the number of people coming off

drugs so low (as few as one in five)

because the real issues were never

being confronted? Treatment units

now began to offer therapy, sometimes

making the methadone dependent on

attendance at weekly sessions and

refusing all "treatment" not based on

the assumption that total withdrawal

was the ultimate goal.

The voluntary sector, which had

entered the field of drug misuse in a

patchy way in the early 1960s, had long

been concerned with the wider prob

lems. Better than anyone, directors of

voluntary schemes knew that the crisis

that drove an addict to seek help was

born not only of a breakdown in health

but also from desperate, solitary

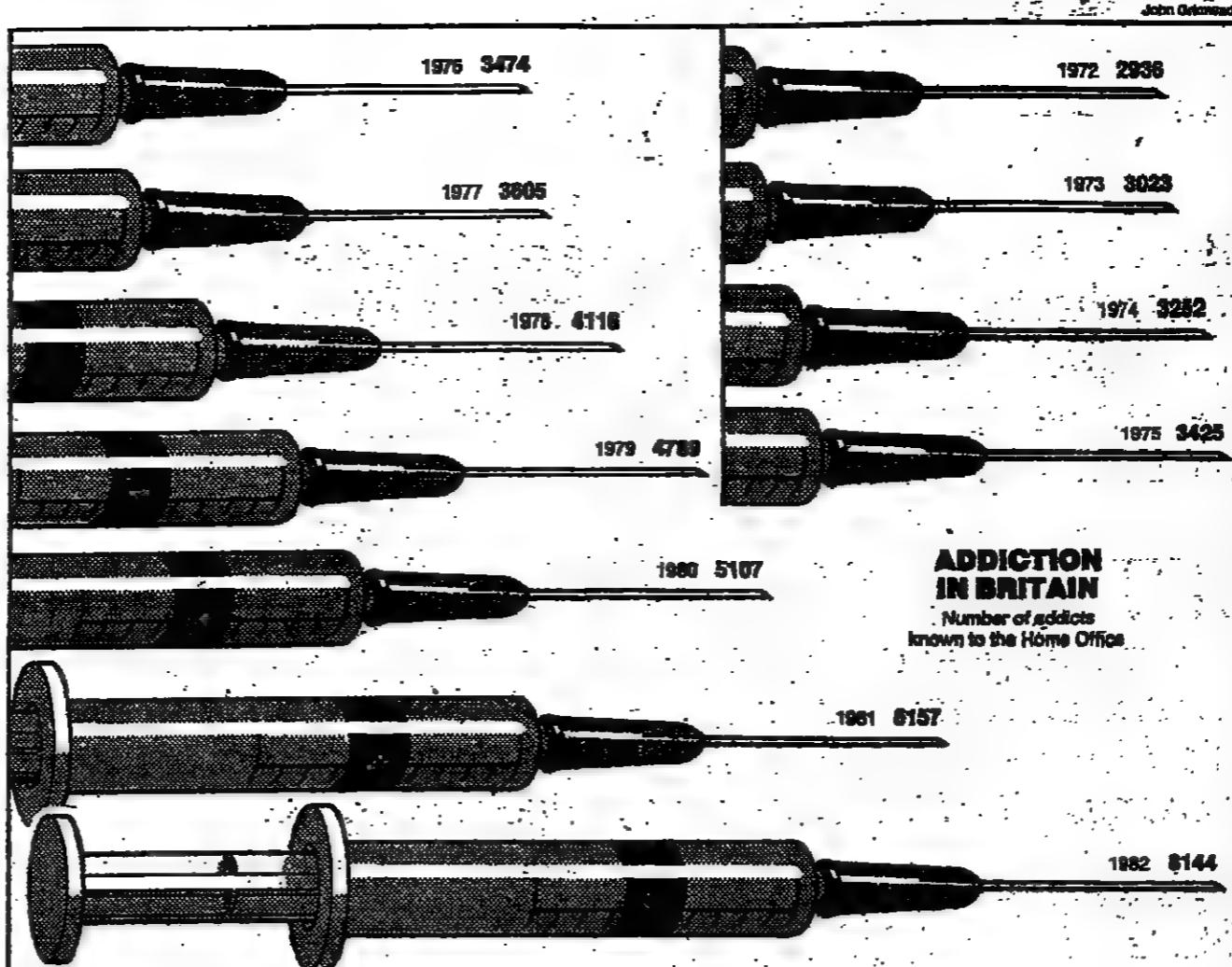
homelessness, or repeated trouble with

the law.

Today, voluntary organizations offer

two thirds of all residential beds for

the clinic combines total abstinence -



ADDITION IN BRITAIN

Number of addicts known to the Home Office

Kicking the habit: the addict's story

John is 26 and a part-time draughtsman in a small architect's office. He lives in Wimbledon with his parents and three younger brothers; his father owns and runs a small ball bearings factory.

"I was very shy when I was a teenager. I hated parties. I didn't get on with girls. Then I found that a bit of dope, a couple of drinks, made all the difference.

"It was two years before I got on to heroin. I used to buy it from friends and from dealers, mostly with money I earned. I would have stolen - except then I would have had to admit I was an addict.

"When I was taking a lot, I tried to keep away from my family. I came in late, left early. I took odd jobs, then left before I could be sacked. Only when I was actually taking drugs did I feel the way I wanted to feel.

"One day I was at a party and feeling terrible when a friend told me about Narcotics Anonymous. I went along to a meeting and through someone, there joined a treatment centre. That was eight months ago. I haven't had a thing since.

"I told my parents what I had been doing only after I started treatment. They were wonderful, very relieved that I could understand why I had been behaving so strangely.

"Now I go to an AA meeting at least five times a week. I listen to what the others say and can identify with them. No one laughs. I need the reminder: I am not alone.

"I didn't realize I was

addicted until a friend pointed out that I had taken heroin every single day for a month. I was 17. Then my mother found out. She blamed the people I was with and sent me to stay with friends. I took enough with me to last until she allowed me back.

"I started work as a trainee librarian. I thought I had the heroin under control: I just took it when I felt awful, and then I felt good.

"When I was 18 I started to deal. Just to support my habit. I had to get more and more to have the same effect. My mother kicked me out.

"One morning I woke up

with hepatitis. That turned into glandular fever. I spent three days in a coma. After that I was always in and out of hospital. Each time I came out, I held out for a couple of weeks, then started on heroin again. I went back to dealing; I stole.

"Last autumn a doctor put me on to tranquilizers and anti-depressants. When I felt bad I drank codeneine and then I realized that no day passed without at least one bottle of vodka. I tried to commit suicide. It was my fifth attempt.

"I have now been clear for six weeks. A private clinic has promised me a bed and I have just enough to pay for it from a small inheritance. I hope I don't have to wait long. I've got to hold on. This is my last chance."

Martin is a slight, soberly dressed man with short fair hair. He is 30 and lives alone in a terraced house in Chelsea. His father is a company director. A scholar at his public school, he read history before joining the Civil Service.

"When I was about 14 I started drinking with schoolfriends. At first it was just Friday and Saturday nights. One boy got hold of some cannabis. I then we started using alcohol and marijuana indiscriminately. The illness was part of the attraction.

"I was still at school when I

tried LSD. In fact, we all experimented with whatever we could find. But the big drug was alcohol: getting drunk was acceptable not only to other boys but even to the housemaster who was perfectly prepared to tolerate the

occasional drinking binges among 16-year-olds.

"Then came pills, stolen by boys from their parents' medicine cabinets. When I went up to Cambridge, cocaine, opium and heroin all came quickly. I have always found that if you want any drug enough and if you have the money for it, then everything is available.

"What was insidious was the way in which my drug taking changed. At first it had been to do with having fun, enjoying myself, all of us having a good time together. Gradually I couldn't control what was happening. I started relying on being high as a way of coping with any difficult situation. And since getting high made me feel guilt and disgust with myself, I had to take more drugs to feel all right.

"By the time I left university

I was completely obsessed. To secure a regular supply of drugs became the most important single thing in my life. To do so, I had to lead a double life, keep up appearances for my family and friends.

"I was one of the lucky ones. My family discovered what I was doing before the habit cost me my job. They persuaded me to go to a treatment centre.

"Actually coming off heroin

physically is no worse than very bad flu. But I realize that for me the addiction has been a

physical, mental and spiritual illness. I have now had to deal with the fact that I have used drugs and drink for 15 years as an escape from growing up, and from the real world. In that respect I am still today a 15-year-old schoolboy."

Don Whillans, a wily old hand among active British mountaineers, has set off to spend his fifth birthday climbing the second highest peak in the world. The British expedition to K2 and the peaks of the Baltoro region of the Karakorum will be the eighth trip to the Himalayas for the former Salford plumber who for years has lingered in the top echelons of rock climbing and high-altitude mountaineering, a man noted for his sharp humour and unconventional approach, and now a sort of guru to younger climbers.

Whereas many mountaineers would be applying themselves to circuit training, dumb-bells etc at least a foot-slog around their local park, Don Whillans rejected any such slavish preparations. He set out, as he did on previous Himalayan adventures, including two to Everest, some three stones overweight.

He has firm confidence that all will be right on the day: "I'm sure to lose two of them. It could be two-and-a-half, which will leave me just fine."

He has an accent as flat as the cap he often climbs in and his girth is set on a short, immensely strong frame.

His interest in mountains began when he was a schoolboy. Every weekend was spent exploring the dark moorland of the Peak District; soon he discovered his talent for climbing rocks. "I used to watch those chaps decked with ropes and think to myself 'one fall could hurt himself if he fell off'." When eventually he tried he found an immediate gift for the sport and a singular curiosity for finding harder and steeper and more holdless lines up the

gritstone edges. It was not long before he progressed to the bigger cliffs of North Wales, the Lake District and Scotland. His partnership with Joe Brown, a fellow building-trade handyman, produced many of the most bold and significant climbs of post-war years.

"Some of those climbs stood the test of time. I don't often look at guide books now but I did notice that a short crack at Burb

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

A trivial thought for the day

I have kept a diary only once before in my life: it was when I was eleven and at boarding school. For Christmas, my uncle had given me a very handsome little book, made of dark blue leather, with pages as thin and as blue as airmail paper. I don't suppose it had more than an inch a day to fill in. My friend Sarah had a fat, red five-year diary with a lock and key; she was already on her second year and I can still remember the quiet discipline of her at the end of the day, sitting up in bed, grunting as she filled page after page with her neat script. I, too, would keep a diary: the very words "my diary" seemed so self-important, like "my doctor" and "my lawyer", whose only aim in life was, surely, to guard my health and to attend to my affairs.

The book would wait hungrily for me every night and I would assiduously record daily happenings and opinions. It peters out, however, after two and a half weeks: the last entry reads: "Fox went round house in snow. Missed piano practice. Mucked about. Spag for supper." I can still easily recall the pub-marks of the starving fox going past the windows of the gym: I always missed piano practice because I hated scales and eventually gave the whole thing up and have spent the last twenty-two years regretting it: I still stuck about just as aimlessly as I did then, only now I have less time; and spag, is, well, spag. So what's new, little blue diary? I hated to see the triviality of my thoughts on paper, so I never wrote "Penny sang flat in the anthem" or "Borrowed Boney's bra again: wish Mummy would get me one."

I can remember the good things and the beastly ones slide away. Once, my thoughts have been thought, they evaporate, unless they are extremely marvellous, in which case they are paraded endlessly in front of friends and family. A journal, perhaps: a more casual approach (but that would make me a journalist and no one could accuse me of being that). I believe a diary should be truthful, concise and read by other people. I would need to employ a squadron of legal eagles ("my lawyers") to get me out of the scurvy libel actions which ineluctably ensue.

Back to transport, but for the last time, I promise: I do earnestly implore as many of you as is possible to give up your cars and buy a horse. I am speaking here to the men: women need cars for child haulage and shopping, and we all need trains and ships. I will leave bicycles out of this, because I have always been afraid of Miles Kington and he lives quite close. Motorbikes are completely beyond the pale (how they can talk of Concord's sonic boom. Have they not heard the Midnight Bike Brigade hammering through West London?). But I must now tell you, gentlemen, the absolute truth: it is impossible for a chap to look attractive, driving a car, sitting on a chair in a metal container, dabbing away at little pedals under the feet.

Rise to a kipper

Kippers are for proper breakfasts and high teas, both meals that many people seldom eat nowadays. Smoked haddock, simmered in milk and topped with bright-eyed poached egg is another splendid dish that muesli-eaters miss. Real flamin' haddie, smoked over peat or hardwood sawdust, looks pale and bonny beside cheaper, gauntly coloured fillets. But its flavour is much, much nicer.

Marinated kipper fillets are a cold first course that anyone who likes smoked salmon is almost sure to enjoy. The finer the kippers the better the dish, but the recipe does work well with frozen kipper fillets - thawed of course.

Marinated kippers
Serves six
6 kipper fillets
120 ml (4 fl oz) olive oil
2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
1 onion, sliced in very thin rings
Freshly ground black pepper
For the dressing
120 ml (4 fl oz) crème fraîche or soured cream
Salt
2 tablespoons finely chopped chives or parsley

clinging on to a little wheel, peaking through a little window and peering into a titchy mirror. Speak not of Lamborghinis or Rolls Royces. The cars themselves are splendid but you always end up with a person having to drive it. Put a man on a horse and (provided he can ride) feast your eyes on manliness and mastery and sensitivity. His very height is awe-inspiring.

His arms are free to do things with trumpets and swords, for we all know that you steer a horse with your knees. I watched the Household Cavalry jingling and stamping through the park, each animal gleaming and each man more handsome than the last. Pressed against the windows of the Hyde Park Hotel, I saw them pass and my womanly heart was a-tremble. It was not the shining armour that made the knight so irresistible; it was his caparisoned horse. I shall not be receiving letters on this subject, but I am prepared to admit that I look sillier than most, slumped in my second-hand Spivmobile.

Attended the Gala evening of the Young London Ballet. Slightly messed up my vice-patron's entrance by coming through a side door at the Festival Hall and descending the stair I was supposed to ascend, thereby nearly missing the pretty girl with flowers who was to guide me to the box. Little girls in ballet dresses practising positions (a line from the play we are doing) and suddenly past and present fuse and I am taking taking the Grade Two Cecchetti exam in London, wearing a short Grecian tunic, in a sweltering room lined with barres and mirrors. The children of the Young London Ballet dance on to the tiny stage in front of the orchestra, nice open arms, soft hands, long neck head up and smile, Joanna, smile. Now I am dancing at a concert in Kuala Lumpur, aged six, rocking a teddy bear in my arms and hearing two women whispering in the front row: "Isn't she sweet? when I knew how fiendish I looked with my two front teeth missing. Generally there are not enough women to go round at board meetings, but I think a quick polka would liven things up before the serious stuff starts.

Finished the book. Finished rehearsals in decaying pink room. Finished being thirty-six and celebrated the fact with loved ones old and new. Received tacit warning that one's son and heir would be arriving from school for lunch but would be without eyebrows, having shaved them off for reasons best known to himself. Great Powers. Why? How could anyone do something so dim? But stay! The memory machine starts whirring and, in an action replay, I see myself with black hair, white hair an inch long, an orange fringe cut to stubble, pencilled freckles, gold stockings, a Mata Hari wig, lime green glasses, hair dipped in ink, back-combed into an impenetrable bee-hive; and suddenly the loss of eyebrows seems a very moderate gesture. A son sans sourcils, hein! I shall rise above it.

The questionnaire results were fed



The well-planned baby: Mrs Dorothy Phillips with baby Nicky and Dr Paul Moxon

into a computer at Leeds Polytechnic. Analysis revealed that though Dorothy and Brian were eating well, they were not getting enough iron or folic acid for optimum health. They were advised to eat more liver and green vegetables, and Dorothy was given vitamin and mineral supplements to take for a month before trying to get pregnant.

Recently, formal pre-pregnancy clinics have sprung up in hospitals but mainly for couples with problems such as epilepsy. Pre-pregnancy advice has not routinely been dispensed to healthy couples, except by campaigning voluntary organizations.

Dot

Dorothy says: "I was keen to get pregnant straight away, but I was persuaded against that, to give Brian and me time to get fit. I had a thorough physical overhaul, including a blood test. I had had a rubella antibody test the year before. The doctor wanted to know whether Brian and I smoked, and our method of birth control; couples on the Pill are advised to come off it six months before trying for a baby.

"We were encouraged to exercise more, and the doctor wanted to know whether Brian had ever worked with chemicals. I had to write down everything we ate and drank for a week. The doctor was especially interested in my weight, and concluded that I should not be slimming."

The

questionnaire results were fed

into a computer at Leeds Polytechnic. Analysis revealed that though Dorothy and Brian were eating well, they were not getting enough iron or folic acid for optimum health. They were advised to eat more liver and green vegetables, and Dorothy was given vitamin and mineral supplements to take for a month before trying to get pregnant.

They were also encouraged to keep up a mainly wholefood diet, which was not a problem because the couple normally avoid sugar eat no bread but wholemeal, and eat lots of grains, fresh fruit, and yoghurt. Both moderated their drinking and stopped up their cycling and swimming.

Dorothy became pregnant almost as soon as she tried. By the time it was confirmed she had no need to change any habits - she had done that months before. The tale ended happily with the birth of 9lb 12oz Nicky, the clinic's first baby. Dr Moxon, who says there's a correlation between low birth weight and small brain size and the likelihood of developmental and educational problems.

Dorothy and Brian's routine may seem cranky, but it could soon become the norm. The Health Education Council is now in the process of revising its pregnancy literature to encourage all couples

contemplating pregnancy to visit their GP three to six months before trying for a baby and to:

- discuss whether any drugs they are taking will affect a prospective baby;
- discuss their medical histories so that the GP can determine whether a screening for infection is required;
- have a rubella antibody test;
- have their blood pressures checked;
- give up smoking;
- review their diets;
- give up alcohol, or at least limit it to a maximum of two glasses of wine a week. Blingy drinking, especially by the woman, is particularly discouraged: five drinks at a party are not considered to do the five-week-old brain any good at all;
- review their weight. The new thinking encourages prospective mothers to be 20 per cent heavier than was once thought necessary;
- do more exercise;
- review their birth control method. Barrier methods, such as the sheath, are preferable to the Pill;
- leave a six-month gap between pregnancies.

The move has the backing of the medical profession; a Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

report published last autumn concluded that it was "necessary" that "all women should be prepared for pregnancy before conception occurs". And the Medical Research Council is now sufficiently confident that the incidence of spina bifida can be reduced by pre-pregnancy planning to go ahead with a controversial trial to test the theory.

A change in policy in favour of pre-pregnancy counselling will, however, impose a massive extra burden on the Health Service, and it is questionable whether this can be justified. Professor Murdo Elder, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Hammersmith Hospital, London, says: "It would not be at all fruitful. Obviously you should not go round drinking half a bottle of gin and smoking 20 cigarettes a day if you're planning a pregnancy, but this is the sort of information the media can pass on to the public.

Screening for infection would not significantly influence the outcome of conception, because even if the doctor were to find, say, a vaginal infection, and treat it, it could recur.

"I think pre-pregnancy care is justified for those with a medical problem, but not for relatively healthy people who walk in off the street."

The problem is, argue its proponents, how do you define healthy?

Ruth Winter

TALKBACK

A matter for gratitude

From Anita Graham-Dixon, The Old School, Asthall, nr. Burford, Oxon.

I am glad that Beryl Downing's breast cancer (First Person, April 20) proved to be curable by a segmental mastectomy followed by radiotherapy. However, speaking as a woman whose only choice a few years ago, between life and death was to undergo the radical alternative, I found her remark that "I could not have borne to meet myself in the bathroom mirror everyday for the rest of my life and be disgusted by my mutilation" rather insensitive. Also, it may have the unintended effect of frightening some women off making a decision which could save their lives.

I am as conscious of my appearance as the next woman, but I assure Miss Downing that a radical mastectomy, performed by a surgeon whose judgment one trusts, is something which one comes in due course entirely to accept, almost to forget about (as do one's friends), and above all be eternally grateful for.

Restoring self-esteem

From Mrs Barbara C. Henderson, 36 Mills Spur, Old Windsor, Berks.

It was good to read of Beryl Downing's robust and positive attitude about breast cancer but I was sorry that she should say that she would be "disgusted by my mutilation" when she referred to the possibility of a radical mastectomy. I know that these emotive words may well have lowered the morale of those women who have had this operation and are struggling to come to terms with it and trying not to think of it as either disgusting or mutilating.

For those who do, I think the possibility of a silicone implant by a plastic surgeon should be considered, as this is often done either privately or under the NHS. I have had this done, having had two mastectomies 10 and 4 years ago, and although one implant was very successful and the other not quite so, it is a real restorative to one's self-esteem to be "balanced" bodily.

Further information about this operation along with other help and advice can be obtained from the Mastectomy Association.

Licensing Depo Provera

From Marlene Winfield, Dalkon Shield Association, 24 Passhull Road, London NW5.

Dame Josephine Barnes' testimony (April 26) to the hearing on the licensing of Depo Provera throws up some important issues which go beyond the scope of the hearing. She complains of "unwarrantable interference" with a doctor's freedom to prescribe and the implication that doctors are "unreliable" and "act unethically".

Is our present system of adverse reaction reporting efficient enough to allow doctors the degree of autonomy that Dame Josephine seems to be advocating? One need not look back further than the Opren scare of last year for an example of the failure of the system to keep track of the side effects of a relatively new drug.

Contraceptives present a particular difficulty for doctors in prescribing because no alternative is without its risks either of pregnancy or to health. Therefore, a certain amount of minimizing of risk must be part of any advice given by the doctor. Unfortunately, as in the case of the Dalkon Shield IUD, there may also be some degree of minimizing of symptoms after prescription in the absence of a good alternative.

Although very few of those who have been injured by contraceptives would say that their doctors behaved unethically, there does exist in this area a need for very careful consideration of risk, close monitoring of symptoms resulting from use, and a high level of awareness on the part of doctors of the early signs of something going wrong. I would question whether any of these criteria are at present met sufficiently well to allow doctors the degree of freedom which Dame Josephine is advocating in the case of Depo Provera.

The history of contraception since the days of barrier methods has followed the pattern of new development - great demand - adverse reactions - new development - great demand - adverse reactions - and so on. Until a contraceptive is developed which can be prescribed with impunity or until a great deal more is known about the contraceptives that are prescribed now, contraception should not be an area where each doctor is left to exercise his or her own judgment however well-intentioned he or she may be.

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JOANNA LUMLEY



Double event

Jacobo Timerman, the former Argentine newspaper publisher, was on his way to the New York opening of the film version of his account of Argentine persecution. *Prisoner without a Name, Cell without a Number*, when he heard that his son Daniel had been imprisoned in Israel a second time for refusing to serve with the armed forces in Lebanon. Daniel, one of only two objectors ordered a second time to Lebanon, had said he "did not want to do to civilians what the Argentine army had done to my father". The proceeds of Timerman's premiere in New York are to be donated to the Mothers of the Plaza del Mayo, who agitate in Buenos Aires on behalf of the disappeared."

Time out of joint

The newly published *Fisher Guide to Britain*, edited by the president-elect of the Society of American Travel Writers, talks of England losing cricket Test matches against Scotland, Wales and Ireland; puts Rugby Union clubs in Rugby League; and says of the former home of *The Times*: "The awesome daily, still going strong, was moved to a different location, but a bronze sundial by Henry Moore is set outside to commemorate the place of birth." Awesome daily is all right, and still going strong is fine, but that Henry Moore bronze disappeared within days of *The Times* leaving Printing House Square. It was sold by the building's new owners before our former management remembered to claim it, and now decorates the forecourt of the IBM Arthur K. Watson International Education Center at La Hulpe, in Belgium.

A sign in Alton, Hampshire, says: "Remember your nearest Job Centre at Cross and Pillory Lane."

Offside

Know your enemy? The Danish soccer union has apologized officially for an information sheet it distributed before the European Nations Cup match between Denmark and Greece in Copenhagen last week. The sheet, compiled by Radio Denmark's soccer expert, Friis Ahlsrom, described sex crimes and other violations allegedly committed by players in the Greek national and junior teams. Greek officials had claimed a foul saying that official sports information should be restricted to "pertinent facts". Impertinent or not, Denmark won 1-0.

BARRY FANTONI



"I'll never be much of an historian. I find it so hard changing my mind."

Mentor Software of Sheffield have devised a computer program called Scrabbler for teaching spelling. Their circular 10-head teachers advertising the fact observes: "Poor spelling tends to be self-perpetuating". It then spells unduly "unduly" and in one of the exercises refers to the "Falklands".

Island home?

A planning application now at Guildhall will, if granted, provide the only privately-occupied Wren residence in the City of London. Filed by the building design and development company, Blashford and Peto, it is for turning the Wren church tower of St Albans, Wood Street, into a single dwelling with five floors. St Albans was built by Wren between 1682 and 1685 but wrecked by bombs in December 1941. The nave was subsequently demolished, but the tower stonework was restored and left as an empty shell on a road island in the middle of the widened street. Though the entrance lobby on the ground floor is only 12ft square, the walls step out towards the top, so that by the reception room planned for the fifth floor the measurement is a respectable 15ft by 15, making it an unusual, but highly desirable, home.

Another London tower, one of the city's best-known riverside landmarks, is threatened by a planning application. The Oxo tower is part of the empty Stamford Wharf on the South Bank just west of Blackfriars Bridge. Albert Moore, the architect, overcame LCC objections to advertising by incorporating the product name into the fabric. The magenta stained glass windows spell Oxo on all four sides of this witty Art Deco building, which relieves a rather grim stretch of river bank. It will be pulled down if permission is granted for a large office building proposed by the Greycrofts/Commercial Estates consortium. Oxo lovers who want to put beef into the campaign to save it should write to 22 Russell St, SE1. PHS

No law unto themselves

by David Lederman

In March last year a 59-year-old tax consultant employed by a City firm for a number of years was convicted of fraud. He had no previous convictions. It was agreed that the most he could have got away with was £800. He received a year's imprisonment.

As a result he was ruined. Dismissed from his job, he lost his pension rights and, at that age and with a conviction, his chances of finding similar work were virtually nil.

In mitigation at the trial, it was said that if ever there was a case for not sending such a man to prison, this was it. With our prisons overflowing, was not this an obvious case not to impose such a sentence? The judge disagreed, and the Court of Appeal agreed with him.

Anyone, such as myself, who occasionally sits on the bottom rung of our judicial system as an assistant recorder, knows the basis of this "system" of justice. A "tariff" has grown up for robberies of one kind or another: 10 years for a serious robbery with weapons; 15 for a robbery well planned by professional criminals; five years for a mugger who leaves a little old lady concussed.

But who created this tariff? The statutes give the judges an unlimited power of

sentence: the penalties for robbery go up to imprisonment for life - not much help. The answer is, a gradual consensus among crown court judges, assisted by pronouncements from the Court of Appeal. But why 10 years? Why 15 years? Why five? Why not seven years, 11 or three?

To us not serving the sentence, this may appear superficial, an insignificant juggling of figures. But to the man convicted, every year, every 12 months, every 365 days in a cell, these figures count for a great deal. And so they do for his wife and children.

Whether the sentence is suspended or not seems to depend to a large extent on whether the judge feels the defendant would be "getting away" with it or whether it would make nonsense of a long trial.

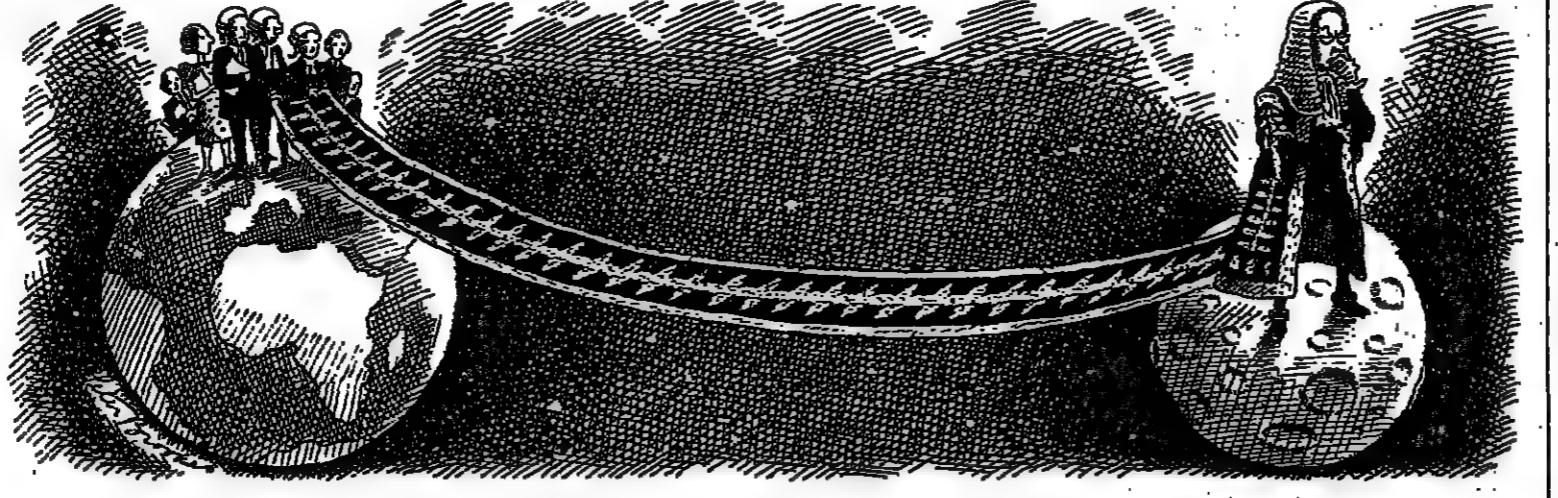
The complaint that I make is that there is no proper system of the administration of justice. Judges do not follow up their sentences to see the result. No individual organization provides them with informed opinion as to what the minimum effective sentence should be. All they get are conflicting statements by politicians that they should impose heavy sentences on football hooligans, coupled with pronouncements that as our prisons are overcrowded they should avoid, if possible, sending

people to prison. Judges tend to ignore such advice.

Of course, they do get some assistance. Probation officers and psychiatrists compile reports which may or may not influence the judge. He is certainly not bound by them. He remains isolated, conscious of the "tariff", and unless there is something extraordinary, he follows it. What more can he do?

The present situation would be improved, I suggest, if judges were removed from their isolated positions on the bench and became directly involved with penologists, social workers, probation officers, prison governors and solicitors and barristers on the shop floor of our judicial system. This should be compulsory for all.

It is no longer satisfactory to have judges appointed from the Bar (plus the few former solicitors) and immediately elevated into that remote realm known as the "judiciary". One learns a lot on the bench, but that learning should be pooled and shared with all those other people who have to look after the prisons. To achieve a real "system", everyone mentioned earlier must belong to one central organization - central in the sense that it forces us all to become combined in the administration of justice.



The Falklands: why we were beaten

As a commission of inquiry into the Falklands war prepares to meet in Buenos Aires, a senior Argentine officer directly involved in the conflict agreed to talk to Andrew Thompson of *The Times*. He insisted on total anonymity

General Menendez received a radio message from General Moore offering a ceasefire from 1300 hours on June 14, and after consulting his direct commander (the head of the Fifth Army Corps in Patagonia), accepted it.

Many Argentines, the officer said, resent Menendez for having surrendered. "But the battle was already lost," the officer insisted. "What would have been the point of prolonging the death and mutilation?"

The problem had been the triumphalist tone of Argentine press reports. "Argentines had been told we were winning the war. There was a climate of euphoria completely unrelated to what was happening in the theatre of operations. And certain people had been saying in public that the Argentine flag would never be taken down, even if it meant we would be almost upon us."

"Don't misunderstand me. I have never questioned the political decision to occupy the islands. The Malvinas (Falklands) were, are and shall be Argentine. I did my duty to the best of my ability. But it was impossible to win in our situation. What is important now is to defend the reputation of the armed forces. That is what the inter-forces commission is investigating: what happened, and why. This has to be known by Argentine public opinion, which, taken from the heights of euphoria to sudden depression, has a distorted view of what happened."

A charge rejected by the officer is that Argentine officers did not fight. "That is not true", he said. "There were many cases of heroism. And some of our conscripts spent two months in trenches in the wet and the cold, and when the time came they fought to their ability. The performance of army units was in some cases excellent, in other cases good, and in others not so good. That happens in most wars."

Having met British officers after the fall of Port Stanley, he said that "there was no real hatred" of the kind that existed during the Second World War between the Allies and the Nazis, or between the North Americans and the Japanese. The ceasefire was at 1300 hours, but the final agreement between Menendez and Moore was not reached until about 1900 hours. It is difficult to imagine what would have happened had agreement on terms and conditions not been reached.

"The British also seemed relieved it had stopped. Our officers and theirs were already talking in the streets, sharing impressions. They had quite a few who could speak Spanish. General Moore is an outstanding person, in professional and human terms."



General Menendez "resented that he surrendered"

Out on the quartiles

New words for old, by Philip Howard

Statistics are bunk. I can see that it is a good provocative intro, calculated to annoy somebody, and provoked by the pretensions of statisticians, and our public passion for opinion polls. It is an agreeable irony that our generally innumerate age should be so enthralled by the spurious magic of figures. Figures can't lie, but lies can figure. Carlyle put statistics in their place 150 years ago: "Statistics is a science which ought to be honourable, the basis of many most important sciences; but it is not to be carried on by steam, this science, any more than others; a wise head is requisite for carrying it on. Conclusive facts are inseparable from inconclusive except by a head that already understands and knows." Statistics are a useful tool for some purposes, when used sensibly. They are not an ultimate truth in themselves. End of intro, beginning of story (Get on with it, Ed).

If we are going to have statisticians - and we need them - we should allow them to develop their own jargon and other tools of the trade. Unfortunately that is just what we don't do. Statistics are such

other, statisticians' words, "above the upper quartile".

A distribution of values, such as pay rates or whatever, has four quarters and three quartiles, which are the points of division between the quarters. This was the definition by the founding fathers of statistics, who invented the concept 'because they had a use for it'. It is not a concept likely to be of everyday use to ordinary citizens in their daily business of watching the bill being added up at the supermarket, or considering the odds in a by-election or the Boat Race.

The middle quartile also has the technical name of the "median": another grossly abused term. To say "in the upper quartile" is just as wrong as to say "in the upper median", when what you mean is "in the upper half".

Precisely the same mistake is

spreading like the measles with

tertiles, quintiles, deciles, percentiles, and the other statisticians' words ending in -ile. These are useful words for statisticians in their mystery, though not of much use for the rest of us. It looks as though we shall destroy them and make them mean something quite different, for which perfectly good other words already exist.

Unfortunately the latest *Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary* is making things worse by giving both the correct and incorrect definitions, each backed with suitable quotations, some of them from people who should have known better. Lexicographers are in business to record language, not to pass judgment on it. There comes a stage when a misuse has to be reclassified as a change of language, but it is possible to believe that we have not yet quite reached that stage with *Quartile, pace Oxford*.

If we have, the statisticians are just going to have to invent some new jargon, which we can then misappropriate, misunderstand, and muck up.

Philip Howard's *Weasel Words* will be published by Corgi on May 27.

John Vincent

Gandhi, Britain's gift to India

Why has the film *Gandhi* become the thinking man's *Gone With The Wind*? Because it offers Victorian values, spiritual leadership (however suspect), a Christ substitute. Gandhi with his Tolstoy Farm and his Food Reform, was a recognizable type of Victorian liberal crank. Only the luck of birth saved him from doing Arts and Crafts in Letchworth. He is a prime example of late Victorian secular religiosity. This is what the public hunger for but does not get from that decorous housemaster Cardinal Hume, or from that genial man of sense Dr Runcie.

The Gandhi phenomenon has little to do with India, that great exporter of moral conservatism to these shores (a case of coals to Newcastle surely). Britain decided to forget India in 1948. What we like about Gandhi is that he, like Macaulay, exported our secular liberal ideals to India. To the charm of religiousness, he adds the charm of being the last western cultural imperialist.

Modern techniques go much further in denying India's identity. Some say Indians are poor, and therefore belong to the Third World, an economic category illicitly used as a cultural description. Others say Indians are blacks, and exist only in the context of a broader blackness. Both are ways of not accepting the reality of India, both are forms of cultural imperialism. One can only protest against such sorry nonsense wherever it occurs.

The film queues for *Gandhi* say something about public appetites. Not only does the public want to see goodness and wisdom, it wants to see those qualities exhibited in connexion with public affairs. Heaven knows, we have tried to cure this morbid desire. We have given the public the Consumer Society, the Permissive Society, free range of the Mediterranean; and yet they still want to see goodness and truth made flesh in public figures.

Longing for moral beauty should not be directed towards politics. But, and it is a great fact, it is so directed, at least among thinking men. Public life has to accept this. It was not always so. In the days of Pitt, Peel or Palmerston, it was enough if you did the work. You did not have to set up as a moral teacher.

But in the last century, with the fading of aristocracy and religion, a new mande has fallen upon premier and monarch. Thus the present Queen, like her father and grandfather, genuinely expresses that dutiful respectability which is the outlook that divides Britain least.

The Crown is unnoticed as a moral teacher because it teaches what everybody accepts; but in doing so, it fulfils perhaps the most important of all its national functions.

With prime ministers, the tension between job description and public

management, it might actually get a competent manager.

One may accept that consensus, rule by consent, a sense of identity, and social cohesion are far more difficult to maintain than before.

But that is all the more reason, surely, for not heaping these tasks on a prime minister who is in committee all morning, in the House in the afternoon, and reading state papers far into the night. In the end the answer is for the public not to expect from politicians what they cannot supply, and to seek moral teaching in a less implausible quarter.

The author is Professor of Modern History at the University of Bristol.

Michael Meacher

The great divide opens up again

One Nation has until now been an important strand in Tory thinking. Perhaps the single deepest imprint of the Thatcher years is not simply abandonment of the trend to national unity but the extent to which it has been put into reverse.

On almost all fronts, class divisions have been sharpened over the past four years, to a degree unparalleled in recent British history. The pattern is similar wherever one looks.

Almost on the day the *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary share index burst through the 700 barrier - last Wednesday - Parliament was told that seven million Britons are living in supplementary benefit poverty. The share index represents a rise of 163 per cent for shareholders since April 1979 while there has been a 60 per cent rise in the unemployment rate overall was then 9.5 per cent, for professionals it was 2.1 per cent. But for skilled manual workers it was 8.3 per cent and for unskilled manual workers 12.9 per cent. Now the unemployment rate is 13.3 per cent overall, extrapolation suggests that the rate for professionals must now be about 3 per cent, while for unskilled manual workers it may have reached 19 per cent.

The financial impact of unemployment itself is also having a polarizing effect on society. Cuts in the real level of unemployment benefit, taxation of the benefit and, most of all, the abolition of the earnings-related supplement, have together reduced the value of unemployment benefit from nearly a quarter of average earnings in 1979 to little more than a seventh. This graphic indication of the growing polarization of wealth and poverty is supported by other official evidence. Immediately above the supplementary benefit line are the low-paid, defined as those earning less than two-thirds of male median earnings. In 1979, fewer than 10 per cent of male manual workers were low-paid. By 1982 the proportion had increased sharply to almost one in six.

At the other end of the scale, the director on five times average annual earnings (now more than £40,000) is according to Institute of Fiscal Studies calculations, about 26 per cent better off in real terms than in 1979, partly because salary rises at this level have well outstripped inflation, but mainly because of the very large income tax reductions in the top rate in 1979-80.

It is not only the market system, therefore, that has deepened income inequalities. Taxation policy has been used to reinforce them. A parliamentary answer given to me in May 1982 shows that real changes in tax allowances during the past four years, over and above indexation, have left poor families - those below £100 a week - £45 worse off, while high-paid persons on more than £20,000 have been left £3,650 better off.

The income-tax burden has thus moved from rich to poor. For the average-paid family, income tax since 1979 has risen from 24 per cent to almost 28 per cent of all earnings and even more for the poorest families on half average earnings. For them, the rise has been from 12 to 17 per cent. For the highest income families at five times average earnings, there has been a large tax cut; from 52 to 43 per cent of their total earnings.

Mrs Thatcher said on taking office on May 4, 1979: "Where there is discord, we bring harmony". It has not turned out like that. Class struggle was previously said to have passed in this country, lulled into oblivion by the blandishments of three decades of bi-partisan consensus. Now it is not only alive again, but very much kicking.

The author is Labour MP for Oldham, West, James Curran, whose column normally appears in this space on Wednesday, if ill.



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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

It is exactly a year since the sinking of HMS *Sheffield* followed closely on that of the Argentine cruiser *Belgrano*. There is now again naval manoeuvring in the South Atlantic. The Argentine fleet is exercising at sea, though well clear of the exclusion zone. The cargo ship chartered by a group of bereaved Argentine families is cruising somewhere off the islands, while still threatening to intrude itself into Falklands waters against the wishes of the British authorities. Another five warships are leaving Britain to replace those on station, with the changeover conveniently timed to ensure a maximum naval presence in the South Atlantic on May 25th, Argentina's National Independence Day. In the current state of play, that date could easily be used as an occasion for an official - or even an unofficial - attempt to provide some headline-gathering harassment of the British forces?

There are two separate, though related, issues here. The first is the lesser one: how to respond to the question of the bereaved families, since beneath the Argentine propaganda ploys there is a genuine humanitarian issue which has, after all, been met fully with regard to British widows and their families. Death in battle is a great unifier. Is there any reason why legitimate grief should need a passport?

However the answer to that question has to take account of the fact that normal courtesies are in suspense, entirely on account of the refusal by the Argentine Junta to declare a formal cessation of hostilities. Until they do Britain is right to insist that the Argentine mourners cannot make independent forays to the cemetery where their loved ones lie. These matters either have to be dealt with customarily through the Red Cross, or else solely by the British. Perhaps now that the British mourners have been to the Falklands and have returned, the British Government should offer direct assistance to Argentines.

Nevertheless some political voices in Britain can still be heard insisting that the Fortress Falklands option cannot last, and that negotiations must soon begin with Buenos Aires. This view is echoed, though less persistently, at the United Nations. In South American capitals it recurs, though with neither much conviction nor follow through. Sir Anthony

Parsons, who led the British delegation at the United Nations last summer, writing in the *Chatham House Quarterly International Affairs* has noted

"the difference between the attitudes of many states as expressed in their capitals, compared to their public positions as stated before the eyes of the world in New York. On the Latin American side, so far as I know, little or no hostility was manifested towards Britain in the majority of Latin American capitals. This contrasted strongly with the flood of rhetoric which poured out in the Security Council."

Mr Cranley Onslow, on his recent tour of South American capitals, would have encountered the same phenomenon, and drawn his own conclusions.

The question of sovereignty is not negotiable. The Argentines have a way of referring to negotiations which conceal the fact that they really mean is a British concession on the principle and a negotiation thereafter to decide the method of hand-over. If sovereignty is disputed, it should be resolved, not by force, but by resort to the international court. In their hearts, members of the United Nations know that, yet somehow in their rhetoric they seem to forget it. It will be the only way Argentina will be able to persuade Britain to discuss the question of sovereignty.

Meanwhile the possibilities of developing the resources of the South Atlantic, and maintaining some kind of naval security in the region remain uncharted. That is sad, but not too serious. The question of Antarctica does not anyway come up for review for some years, and ideas about South Atlantic security - involving Brazil, Argentina and South Africa as the core - have been around for many years without any coherent shape emerging from their conversations. In the long run there is no alternative for Britain but to exercise quiet resolution and patience until a reliable and stable Argentine government emerges from that country's long night of sorrow.

POLAND'S LAMP OF LIBERTY

The May Day clashes between police and demonstrators in the streets of Poland and further moves against prominent representatives of Polish culture such as Andrzej Wajda have called into question the Papal visit planned for June. Western policy towards the government of General Jaruzelski is also subject to reassessment. Yesterday Polish government spokesmen maintained that the demonstrations would have no effect on the Papal visit. But it was also announced that there would be no amnesty for political prisoners, despite the request of the Pope.

Solidarity leaders called for a peaceful ceremony to mark the anniversary of the May 3 Constitution, thus paying tribute to the "memory of generations of Polish patriots who fought for freedom". The liberal 1791 Constitution was short-lived because of Russian intervention, and the call to mark it by wearing ribbons in the national colours, and by maintaining a one-minute silence at noon, was sure to be resented by the Jaruzelski regime, still smarting from the Solidarity demonstrations on Sunday in which a demonstrator was killed and several injured. Polish nationalism, strong religious faith, and worker discontent, make a dangerous combination for the government, which it has shown itself unable to handle without resorting to violence. It would do well to heed Lech Wałęsa, and begin talks with Solidarity before the violence is reciprocated.

General Jaruzelski has proved unable to restore economic and

social stability. Production is declining and living standards have dropped sharply. The numbers demonstrating in support of Solidarity, large though they were, form only the tip of a vast iceberg of popular resentment: only a small proportion of sympathizers are prepared to risk arrest, depriving their families of their bread-winner. Yet General Jaruzelski claimed on Sunday that Poland was "on the path to normalization" and said that the opposition was confined to a "pitiful fringe". He has shown no indication of wishing to reach a compromise with Wałęsa and other moderate representatives of the Polish public.

Thousands have left the party, and the new trade union movement sponsored by the government in a vain attempt to provide a tame substitute for Solidarity, has not even recruited the low membership level of the former official unions. It is a mere fraction of the size of Solidarity, which reached almost ten million before being banned. To refuse to negotiate with Wałęsa and other moderate representatives of the Polish public.

Denouncing the continued repression in Poland, President Reagan has reaffirmed his support for Solidarity and rightly insisted that the raising of economic sanctions should be dependent on an easing of martial law restrictions. The West should continue to press the Polish authorities to end their violations of human rights and permit the population to

organize their own trade union movement.

Any slackening of sanctions as an incentive should be restricted to areas of direct help to the people of Poland: such as health and food, and should be publicized through radio broadcasts as being no concession to a still-unreformed regime. The visit of the Pope is of such importance to the people of Poland that it cannot be regarded as giving any measure of legitimacy to the regime, as would the arrival in Warsaw of a Western political leader.

In the Vatican on Sunday, Pope John Paul II spoke in defence of workers' rights, and although he made no direct reference to Poland, he called for greater "solidarity, fraternity and liberty". In a message sent to the Pope, underground leaders of Solidarity look forward to his June visit to Poland. They condemn the regime's "road of violence" and maintain that their movement is a "spiritual revolution" which aims to make Poland "a stable, democratic and law-abiding country, where human and national dignity will not be trampled".

Yesterday a government spokesman confirmed that the Pope had requested a general amnesty for political prisoners in his letter to the Polish authorities formally accepting the invitation to make a second Papal visit to his native Poland. The refusal to grant an amnesty may place the Pope in a difficult position, but it is the Polish authorities who are shamed. The Pope will surely continue to speak out against wrongful imprisonment, whether in the Vatican or in Poland.

DANGEROUS PLACES

When a climber is killed or a swimmer or yachtsman drowns, that is a mishap, which is sad enough; when someone skilled with rocks or with water suffers the same fate in trying to effect a rescue, that is a sacrifice, which is felt to be a still greater loss. A tragedy like that of Mr Michael Rudall, who died sheltering an injured climber from falling rocks at the weekend, initially evokes feelings of anger beside the admiration: what a waste of a brave man; someone must have blundered; it shouldn't be allowed.

Second thoughts modify these reactions, whose implications lay burdens on the consciences of those rescued or expedition leaders which may prove wholly undeserved when the facts are fully known. There are rules of prudence which it is irresponsible not to observe when venturing into dangerous places - still more so when leading others who are less experienced. But it is the nature of dangerous places sometimes to catch all rational precautions unaware.

The more red tape is fastened over the mountains in the form of regulations to protect climbers, the less room is left for judgement. Lives might certainly be saved (some, not all) by restricting the high ground to those with official licences, imposing age limits, or announcing "the mountains are closed today" when snow is forecast. Over the last decade the number of people climbing or venturing on serious mountain walking in Britain has doubled, to about 800,000, while the number of deaths has remained fairly steady at about 40 a year. Each of those deaths is a tragedy, and no doubt some were avoidable; but it is a record that the climbing community need not be ashamed of.

Most mountain deaths are among the inexperienced or the obstinately rash, and training and publicity for the dangers are the best means of minimising casualties. Leaders of parties and those who appoint them have a special responsibility to ensure that knowledge and equipment are equal to foreseeable challenges. A disturbing effect of recent public spending cuts has been a sharp decline in numbers taking courses in this area, though there are signs of recovery this year.

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ashamed of.

The Swiss authorities did in fact put the grim north face of the Eiger "out of bounds" for a period in the 1930s, but such restrictions could not be effectively enforced or even defined in Britain, where a morning's pleasant walk can be turned into a death-trap the same afternoon by a change in the weather.

From the Director of the National Consumer Council

Sir, On Thursday the remaining stages of the Mobile Homes Bill will be taken in the House of Commons. Attention will be focused upon a series of amendments to the Bill which have been brought forward by the Government. These will make significant changes to the Bill's structure so as to ensure that the rights intended for mobile home occupiers, such as security of tenure and the right to sell their homes on site, will be available in practice.

For several months the National Consumer Council has been pressing for changes to the Bill along these lines and is therefore delighted that the Government has responded so positively to the reservations that were widely expressed about the original proposals.

One important point remains outstanding, however. If a site owner applies to a court for the termination of an occupier's agree-

ment the court will have no discretion in the matter. If there has been an unremedied breach of any term of the agreement, the court will have to order termination.

The court will have to do this even where it is clear that this would be quite unreasonable, given that termination of an agreement will usually lead to eviction and complete loss of investment for the occupier. It will not matter that the court considers the broken term to have been minor or unreasonable or to have been unreasonably enforced.

This denial of any discretion by the court is in complete contrast to the protection available to those who have a leasehold interest in their homes or who rent them from a public or private-sector landlord.

When forfeiture of a lease is threatened the lessee can apply for relief as to which the court has a wide discretion. Similarly, a court can usually only order up possession of a rented dwelling if it considers that it would be reasonable to do so.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unquestioned role of the judges

From Mr A. T. H. Smith

Sir, Your Home Affairs Correspondent, Peter Evans, notes (April 26) the beginnings of seismic changes in our criminal justice process initiated because of doubts felt in Home Office circles about the efficacy of present forms of punishment. He reports one Home Office official as saying that the most promising way forward is "to question vigorously all proposals for new criminal offences".

"The difference between the attitudes of many states as expressed in their capitals, compared to their public positions as stated before the eyes of the world in New York. On the Latin American side, so far as I know, little or no hostility was manifested towards Britain in the majority of Latin American capitals. This contrasted strongly with the flood of rhetoric which poured out in the Security Council."

Mr Cranley Onslow, on his recent tour of South American capitals, would have encountered the same phenomenon, and drawn his own conclusions.

The question of sovereignty is not negotiable. The Argentines have a way of referring to negotiations which conceal the fact that they really mean is a British concession on the principle and a negotiation thereafter to decide the method of hand-over. If sovereignty is disputed, it should be resolved, not by force, but by resort to the international court. In their hearts, members of the United Nations know that, yet somehow in their rhetoric they seem to forget it. It will be the only way Argentina will be able to persuade Britain to discuss the question of sovereignty.

Particularly almost certainly did not mean the law to stretch so far. In both of these examples, there was genuine doubt about the scope of the criminal law, and in both it was resolved in favour of expanding the risk.

One aspect of the criminalization process that is at present virtually immune from such questioning is the role of the judges. In theory, the criminal courts are expected to protect the value of personal freedom when there is any doubt about how far the criminal law extends. The practice is rather different.

Recently, for example, the superior courts have held that the authorized possessor of a banker's card or credit card commits criminal deception if he or she exceeds the credit limit dishonestly, notwithstanding that the issuing house has a civil remedy. They have also held that a person is "reckless" within the meaning of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 (and probably other statutes too) even though he did not appreciate that he was running a risk.

One has considerable sympathy with the criminal courts, confronted as they are (at whatever remove) by the sordid activities of the anti-social. But in responding by extending the law, they may be not so much solving problems as creating the new ones of which Mr Evans writes.

Yours faithfully,

A. T. H. SMITH,

University of Durham,

Faculty of Law,

50 North Bailey, Durham.

From Mr Philip Goldenberg

Sir, Now there seems to be a truce at Cowley. It is timely to probe the more fundamental causes of the problem. You report (Business News, April 27) the experiences of a Japanese assembly worker. Perhaps this indicates the paucity of *Times* reporters or indeed readers, who know from first hand the boredom of the assembly line.

I once spent six weeks as an injection moulder. The work rate is dictated by the machine, typically repeating every 45 seconds. Rarely does anything go wrong; when it does it is a welcome relief. There is no possibility of conversation and the monotony is broken only by occasional visits from the charge-hand and the tea break. Under such conditions one becomes introverted and detached from the work, which though not unduly dangerous in this case, is not conducive to quality or interest.

Of course a lot is done to automate such processes. While they still remain we must either accept and pay for the eruptions of frustration they cause or seek social solutions. Resigned submissiveness is not an acceptable condition to expect from any human worker.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN NYE,

20 Court Road,

Tunbridge Wells,

Kent.

Under-age drinking

From Mr Graham P. McNally

Sir, I read with great dismay the article (April 25) by Frances Gibb, your Legal Affairs Correspondent, reporting a call by the justices' clerks for stricter legislation against under-age drinking.

I say dismay not because I disagree with the reason behind their decision, but because, once again, it is assumed that licensees and their staff are to use telepathy to determine a young person's age.

One could carry the clerks' demand to its logical conclusion and make the punishment for supplying alcohol to the under-aged 20 years imprisonment, but it will not change the basic fact that until the United Kingdom issues a form of "identity card" this law is impossible to enforce.

Yours faithfully,

G. McNALLY,

Managing Director,

Cornish Leisure World Ltd,

Carlyon Bay,

St Austell,

Cornwall.

April 23.

From Mr Christopher Derrick

Sir, As an English Catholic, I find that this matter of CND and Mgr Bruce Kent gives me a curious sense

of déjà vu.

We've been here before. In the reign of Elizabeth I, we were regarded as being politically suspect or worse. Were we not the allies and even the agents of a foreign tyranny, one that sought to extinguish the liberties of every true Protestant Englishman?

Many of us were executed as traitors on that pretext. In fact, they died for a straightforward moral principle: *raison d'état* does not justify the sin of schism. We honour those men and women as the "English martyrs".

Mrs Thatcher has not yet

proposed to have Mgr Kent hung,

drawn and quartered; nor is Philip II of Spain very similar to Comrade Andropov. But the new moral question is exactly parallel to the old one: does *raison d'état* justify the sin of genocide, in act or in conditional intention?

Catholics moral theology answers

that question as clearly as it

answered the earlier one. It will be

interesting to see how we respond.

How many of us will act in the

tradition of the English martyrs?

How many will prefer to bend the

rule to the Queen to see if anybody else

could form a government that could

command the majority.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP GOLDBERG,

(Prospective Liberal/SDP Alliance

Parliamentary candidate for Woking),

White Rose Lane,

Woking, Surrey.

May 3.

From Mr Michael Croft

Sir, With reference to the article on

March 19, "Wind of change in Britain's forgotten Falklands", I

wish to state that the author, Mr

Michael Croft, Director of the

National Youth Theatre, came to

St Helena with a letter of introduction



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 3: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the English-Speaking Union, this evening attended a Reception to mark the retirement of the Chairman, Sir Patrick Dean, at Dartmouth House, London, W1.

His Royal Highness, President of the National Playing Fields Association, attended the Première of *Educating Rita* at the Leicester Square Theatre, WC2.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Lord Gernhardt (Lord in Waiting at the Mennin Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton (former Cabinet Minister) which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Squadron Leader Sir David Crichton.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was represented by Mrs Giles Wetherington. The Hon. Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Susanna Hussey as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 1: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Gala Performance of *Manon Lescaut* given in aid of the Royal Opera Benevolent Fund at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Her Majesty was represented by the Earl of Dalhousie at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 3: The Duke of Gloucester as Patron, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Denison Expedition to Inaccessible Island at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, SW7.

Mr Simon Bland was in attendance.

His Royal Highness was represented by Sir Denis Hamilton at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 3: Princess Alexandra was represented by the Hon Angus Ogilvy at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

A memorial service for Marquess Camden will be held today at noon in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

Lord and Lady Boyd-Carpenter regret they were unable to attend the memorial service for Viscount Boyd of Merton in Westminster Abbey yesterday owing to a business trip to Australia.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Langley will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, tomorrow at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. V. M. Mallett and the Hon L. Aitken

The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of the late Sir Victor Mallett and of Lady Mallett, of Wittersham House, Kent, and Laura, daughter of Sir Max and Lady Aitken, of Micklem Downs House, Dorking, Surrey.

Mr J. W. F. Fagan and Miss S. A. Hines

The engagement is announced between John Willoughby Feltrim, younger son of the late Dr R. F. Fagan and of Mrs Fagan, Water-splash Farm, Fulmer, Buckinghamshire, and Susan Ann, younger daughter of the late Colonel J. L. Hume and of Mrs Hume, Olivers Green, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.

Mr J. N. Flatt and Miss E. M. Fowler

The marriage between John, son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Flatt, Nairobi, Kenya, and Susie, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. F. Fowler, Whitley Cheshire, will take place on May 7.

Mr F. P. Jones and Miss S. M. Kershaw

The engagement is announced between Frederick Peter, son of Mr and Mrs F. B. Jones, of Hamilton, New Zealand, and Susan Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Earsom, of West Moors, Dorset (formerly of Kenton, Harrow).

Mr K. R. Kesterton and Miss H. E. Hindley

The engagement is announced between Roderick, second son of Mr and Mrs B. C. Kesterton, of Esher, Surrey, and Rachel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Hindley, of Oxenholme, West Yorkshire.

Dr A. G. Walker and Dr M. L. Kassam

The engagement is announced between Alexander, son of Dr G. G. Walker and the late Mrs P. J. Walker, of Culton Broad, Suffolk, and Laki, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Kassam, of Northwood, Middlesex.



Mr Edward Heath and Mr Harold Macmillan meeting the Hon Mrs Mark Lennox-Boyd, daughter-in-law of Viscount Boyd of Merton, outside Westminster Abbey yesterday.

Memorial service

Senior Tories salute Lord Boyd

Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH

The Queen was represented by Lord Gernhardt, the Duke of Edinburgh by Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother by the Earl of Dalhousie at a service for Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, held yesterday in Westminster Abbey.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Squadron Leader Sir David Crichton, Princess Anne by Mr Giles Wetherington, the Hon. Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Susanna Hussey as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

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Investment and Finance
City Editor
Anthony Hilton
THE TIMES
City Office
 200 Gray's Inn Road
 London WC1X 8EZ
 Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES
FT Index 692.1 down 3.2

FT Gilts 81.73 up 0.18

FT All Share 436.85 down 2.44

Bargains 19.566

Tring Hall USM Index 171.2 down 0.9

Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index closed

Hongkong Hang Seng Index 1003.15 up 8.72

New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1198.92 down 4.41

CURRENCIES
LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5785 up 1.80 ppts

Index 65.0 up 0.8

DM 3.88 up 325

FrF 11.6875 up 1.475

Yen 375 up 3.75

Dollar
Index 122.6 Unchanged

DM 2.4575 down 67 ppts

Gold
\$433.25 up 4.25
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$433.50

Sterling \$1.5780

INTEREST RATES
Domestic rates
Base rates 10

3 month Interbank 10 1/4-10 1/2

Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 8 1/4-8 1/2

3 month DM 5 1/2-5

3 month Fr 14 1/4-14 1/2

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme
Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 Inclusive: 10.974 per cent
PRICE CHANGES
Avril 53p up 10p

Davies & New 215p up 25p

Mounteigh 180p up 22p

Barrow Hep 32p up 3p

Con & Shear 120p up 1p

Gieves Group 60p up 5p

Sangers 40p down 2p

Montfort 20p down 2p

CH Bailey 10.5p down 1p

J Neill 23.3p down 3p

Toot 35p down 2.5p

Exco 583p down 40p

TODAY
Interims Tiger Oats & National Milling, Wemys.

Finals Electra Invest, Folkes (John), Heto, Gerrard & National, London Utv, Invests, Marks and Spencer, Marshall's Universal, Millets Leisure, John Mowlem, Nurdin & Peacock, Oceansa Development Invest, P and O, Smith St Aubyn, Jo Walker, Warmford Invests.

Economic statistics UK official reserves (April), capital issues and redemptions (during April), advance energy statistics (March).

More funds for Volvo Car BV

Volvo Car BV is to get a second part of aid totalling guider 61.8m (140m) from the Dutch Government and AB Volvo of Sweden to develop a new car for the second half of the eighties.

The aid, covering 1985/86, will consist of guider 480m from the Dutch Government, which owns 70 per cent of the company, and guider 158m from AB Volvo, which owns the remainder.

In May 1981 a rescue package was put together to save Volvo Car BV. The Dutch Government injected guider 250m for 1981/83 and AB Volvo pledged guider 95m for the period.

INVESTMENT PLAN: Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing and Communication Corporation, says that the company is planning to invest £33m in new plant and equipment within the next 12 months. In his annual statement to shareholders published yesterday Mr Maxwell says that the company expects to realize substantially more from property sales than their £14m book value.

£16m VENTURE: Courtaulds, the United Kingdom textile company, has joined a £16m venture to manufacture carbon fibre products for the American aerospace and defence industry. It has joined forces with C. H. Dexter, of Connecticut, in a new company, Hysol Grafil, which will use polymer and acrylic fibres produced at Courtaulds' Grimsby plant.

MR DAVID HILL: A recent report mentioned the action for wrongful dismissal by Mr David Hill, the underwriter, against Minet Holdings following an admission he had benefited from reinsurance arrangements. Mr Hill asks us to make it clear that he has at no time admitted he knowingly or unlawfully benefited from any such reinsurance arrangements.

Wall St falls through 1,200

Coal Board loses more than £100m and expects worse to come

 By Jonathan Davis,
 Energy Correspondent

The National Coal Board lost more than £100m in the financial year just ended, and expects to record an even greater loss this year, despite government grants of £540m.

As a result, the board's workforce of 202,000 is expected to be cut by even more than last year, when 10,700 jobs were shed. Mr Norman Siddall, retiring coal board chairman, said yesterday.

American Express was 64, down 15%; Atlantic Richfield 45%, unchanged; Motorola 105%, down 14%; International Business Machines 114, unchanged; International Telephone 40, down 3%; J.C. Penney 63%, down 7%; Woolworth 32%, up 5%; Control Data 46%, off 1%; Telenet 144%, down 14%; and General Dynamics 49%, down 1%.

General Electric was unchanged at 109; General Motors down 3%, at 67%; Procter & Gamble down 1/2, at 50%; Merrill Lynch down 3%, to 92%; Lockheed down 4%, to 109%.

In the 1982/3 financial year,

BRITAIN'S COAL GLUT

Disposals (sales)	1981/2	1982/3	1983/4 (est)
Power stations	82.0	86.2	80.8
Coking coal	84	7.8	7.8
Domestic	8.0	7.3	7.3
Industrial	8.7	8.8	8.2
Others	3.7	3.6	3.6
Exports	9.4	7.1	7.5
Total disposals (inc. stock)	120.2	120.6	116.3
Total UK demand (inc. imports)	117.0	110	110/113
NCB output	123.3	119.7	

Source: National Coal Board

the coal board produced 119.7 million tonnes of output through industrial action, the highest loss of output from strikes since 1973/4.

Although the coal board achieved sales of 120.6 million tonnes, including exports of 7.1 million tonnes, 9.5 million tonnes went straight into stock rather than being used. United Kingdom coal demand fell from 117 million to 110 million tonnes.

Demand this year is expected



Siddall: inevitable

to remain at between 110 and 113 million tonnes, with output projected at 121.5 million tonnes. Power stations' demand for coal is likely to fall, and while exports are expected to be maintained, at least 3 to 4 million tonnes of coal will again inevitably go into the already record stockpiles.

Despite the financial problems, the board stayed £11m inside its Government-imposed cash limit in 1982/3 last year.

Mr Siddall, who will be succeeded in September by Mr Ian MacGregor, said he expected more pit closures this year than last year, when six collieries were closed and

another two were merged. Productivity continues to improve, with output per manshift at the coal face up by 5.6 per cent last year, with particularly strong gains since the autumn. Absenteeism was down to 10.4 per cent, its lowest level since nationalization in the 1940s.

For the past two years, the coal board's costs have gone up by more than the price it has obtained for its coal, and more than the rate of inflation. Without last year's industrial disputes, costs could have been kept to the rate of inflation.

The board said that industrial action cost £70m in lost revenues, and the difficult market conditions meant that it earned £55m less than it had forecast at the beginning of the year.

According to the Department of Energy, provisional figures for Government grants to the industry in 1982/3 were £516m, of which £386m was deficit grant and the rest social grants.

The Government still has to concede the central principle however, that pension funds should be allowed to use the market. For it to do so implies overdue recognition that financial futures are a serious investment vehicle.

It is therefore a decision of more than usual importance. The pension funds now account for a third of United Kingdom investment and with their backing, the London International Financial Futures Exchange will have the necessary support in the City to enable it to develop new products and be innovative on a global scale.

The group benefited elsewhere from an 8 per cent increase in turnover to £257m.

The board recommended the payment of an increased final dividend of 3.6p, making 4.85p

Private growth call to Asia

GEC to sell stake in Fisher Controls

 By Derek Harris,
 Commercial Editor

Manilia (Reuter) - Developing countries in Asia should concentrate on the private sector for faster growth rates, Mr Donald Regan, US Treasury Secretary, said yesterday.

He told an international symposium on development strategies in Asia there were many excellent examples in the region of economies that were predominantly market-oriented, while he would urge leaders of other Asian countries to reassess the role of their public sector.

He told the symposium on the eve of the annual Asian Development Bank's board's meeting: "In addition, I propose the Asian Development Bank host a regional symposium on the practical steps necessary to transfer the focus of economic activity from the public to the private sector."

He said it was tempting for developing countries to increase import duties to help balance budgets in deficit and provide protection for struggling domestic industries. "Fortunately, much of that temptation has been resisted," he added.

Mr Regan cited South Korea and Taiwan as examples abounding in solid export-led growth.

He said there were many pressure points where government help could be needed, including a more forthcoming investment code and an export agency that eliminated unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles.

He criticized subsidies on domestic charges for public utilities which he said, drained government budgets and encouraged misallocation of resources that could be used to stimulate new investment in export-oriented industries.

The Asian Development Bank faces the highly political issue of Chinese membership when it opens its 16th annual meeting in Manila today, according to bank sources. China has been pressing for membership since late last year, insisting at the same time that Taiwan, a founder member, should be expelled.

Foseco's US hopes hinge on steel

By Our Financial Staff

The management of House of Clydesdale, the electrical stores group, has brought the company for £30m from the owners, Lloyds & Scottish Finance company.

The deal involves 100 electric

and music stores, plus a

number of other companies

which were not part of House of Clydesdale.

Mr Alan Pirie, managing director of the new group, and four colleagues contributed £400,000. The balance was provided by a consortium of 10 financial institutions brought together by Ronald McNeil and

and staffing in other areas also helped contribute towards extraordinary costs of £12.1m during the year. Included in the extraordinary items are the losses incurred in disposing of the remaining drilling and service operations of the Unicorn grinding wheel subsidiary and a reorganization of manufacturing activities in Japan.

The strongest contribution to group turnover of £357m, against £378m the previous year, came from the Fosroc division which specializes in steel structures for the construction and timber industries.

Action to reduce overheads

Market expects record figure to double

Hawley lifts profits by 88 pc

By Michael Clark

The bulk of Hawley's profits

came from the contribution of

its numerous publicly-quoted

subsidiaries. Despite the 3p fall

in the share price to 17.6p, the

figures appear to have gripped

the market's imagination.

Analysts are talking of pretax profits in the present year of between

£10m and £11.5m.

The bulk of the improvement

appears to have come from the

group's 60 per cent stake in

Electro-Protective Corporation

Further rationalization, good

will write-offs and new acquisi

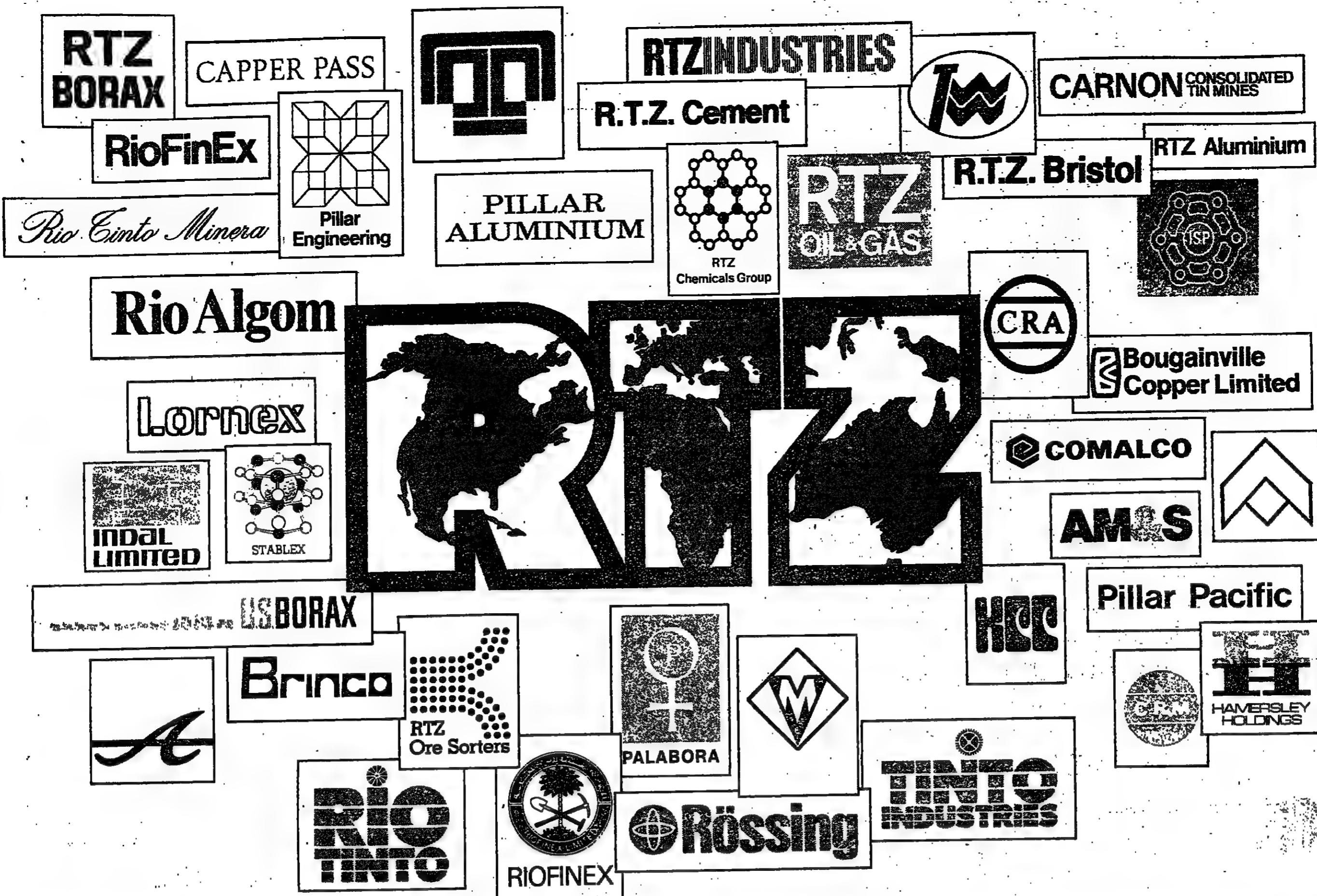
tions have been bumped up extra

ordinary items from £1.4m to

£2.5m, but the tax charge

remains low. It was up from

only £276,000 to £699,000 -



'Our group is fortunately well spread both geographically and by product'

Results

Our results this year must be looked at against a background of metal prices at their lowest real level since before the war, with many mines operating at a loss.

Our two largest investments abroad in Australia and Canada have been through a most difficult time, the recession hitting them hard; Australia in particular had for a long time an unrealistic exchange rate.

In Zimbabwe the Empress mine regrettably, but with Government agreement, has now been closed and RTZ has given £3750,000 to assist with a relocation and rehabilitation programme for former employees.

In Spain, Rio Tinto Minera showed a loss reflecting high operating costs and lower metal prices.

There is quite a bit of good news to report.

The Borax mine in California again produced excellent results. In Southern Africa both Rossing Uranium and Palabora made very satisfactory profits.

Most surprising in the present economic climate was the performance of our subsidiaries in this country at a time when British industry was suffering from the deepest recession since the 1930s. These included not only our newly acquired cement interests from Tunnel and Ward but also the Pillar Aluminium and Pillar Engineering groups.

Our profits are very slightly up on 1981 - better than appeared possible at the half year. Part of the improvement is naturally due to the recent weakening of the pound and part to the containment of unit costs. I believe shareholders will feel reasonably satisfied that the diverse activities of the RTZ Group have stood us in good stead during a very difficult year.

Long term demand for metals

Although the drop in demand for most metals has generally been much less than in 1974-75, this latest recession has been more prolonged than in any period since the early 1930s. Furthermore, this setback occurred after much slower growth than in the early 1970s; in some metals demand has never regained the heights then scaled.

Although the industrial countries now appear to be recovering, their demand for metals may not pick up as rapidly as in the past. Fabricators today emphasise materials conservation and miniaturisation. Substitution is a continuous and partly reversible process, but recent innovations may have hastened the switch from traditional methods.

Group results in brief

	1982	1981
Group sales revenue	£3,680.4m	£3,020.7m
Operating profit	403.3m	349.9m
Profit before tax	341.0m	348.1m
Profit after tax	173.1m	173.6m
Net attributable profit	103.5m	102.3m
Earnings per ord. share	39.62p	40.42p
Dividends per ord. share		
Interim—paid	5.5p	5.5p
Final—proposed	10.5p	10.5p

These factors do not mean that total demand for individual metals will decline over the next decade but average growth rates are likely to be slower than so far experienced.

Mining and the Third World

It has now become clear that large scale mines such as Bougainville are unlikely to be developed over the next few years. The decision not to proceed with the Cerro Colorado development in Panama was taken after considerable study and demonstrates the problems involved for third world countries in developing new resources. International mining companies make a major contribution, emphasising the commercial realities of mineral development, by bringing together financial, technical and managerial expertise that these countries can seldom obtain elsewhere.

Their involvement greatly increases the likely success of new mineral development with substantial economic benefits to the host countries. Among these are higher overseas earnings, greater employment opportunities and a considerable injection of money into the economy. For local people there is the prospect of higher standards of living and greater opportunities for training, acquiring new skills and a wider education.

The Outlook

There are mounting indications that 1983's economic performance will improve on the year's earlier modest predictions. The road to an economic recovery that is broadly based enough to ensure a sustained improvement in metal prices remains strewn with potential obstacles, but at least the road now points in the right direction.

In anticipation of economic recovery, the LME prices of some metals, such as aluminium and copper, rose in January in sterling and dollar terms. Currency unrest and a spillover from speculation in precious metals contributed to the increases. Not all metals benefited and this emphasises the fragility of the revival. Prices are still at low levels in real terms, but historically and also relative to the costs of efficient mines.

On the cost side, weakening oil prices could be beneficial; other costs are also likely to rise more slowly and lower interest rates will help reduce financing costs.

In short, the signals for profits may have changed to amber, but they are not yet green. We may well have to wait until 1984 before any worthwhile recovery in the world economy comes through to those of us who provide raw materials.

Anthony Tinker
Chairman

If you would like a copy of the RTZ annual report including Sir Anthony's full statement, please write to: Group Public Affairs Department, 6 St. James's Square, London SW1 Y 4LD. Fact sheets on three specific aspects of the corporation's activities will be available from 30th May, 1983.

Source of each £1 of RTZ 1982 profits



The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC

Chadwick

APPOINTMENTS

Societies name new chairman

Mr Herbert Walden, general manager and secretary of the Heart of England Building Society has been nominated chairman of the Council of the Building Societies Association for 1983-84. Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager and a director of the Alliance Building Society will succeed Mr Walden as deputy chairman.

Mr John Colville has been elected chairman of the London Committee of Ottoman Bank and Mr Nigel Robson deputy chairman. Mr T. R. Stephens has been appointed secretary.

Mr Duncan Ord-Hume has joined Wigham Poland Reinsurance Brokers as an associate director and Wigham Poland Marine Reinsurance a director.

Mr Richard Stanley has been elected chairman of the Metal Packaging Manufacturers Association. Mr Arthur Church, managing director of Nancoco becomes deputy chairman.

Mr A. M. Preston has been appointed a director of Garmore Fund Managers.

Miss Jane Chandler, Mr John Lomas, Mr Leslie Jackson, Mr Mark Gilbert and Mr Bruce McGregor have become partners of Theodore Goodhart & Co. Mr J. N. Fisher and Mr R. K. Shute have retired as partners and Mr Michael Walters has succeeded Mr Fisher as senior partner.

Mr Martin Lawrence has been appointed sales director of UB (Biscuits).

Mr Joseph Dwyer, Mr Roger Grey, Mr David Loudoun and Mr Peter Whitehouse have joined the executive board of the George Wimpey Group. Mr Grey has also been appointed a director of Wimpey Group Services.

Mr J. C. D. Goldschmidt, Mr P. H. P. Stephens, Mr H. G. S. Bourne, Mr R. A. Bourne, Mr F. C. E. Telfer and Mr J. B. Lamberti have joined the partnership of Laurie, Milbank & Co.

Mr Clifford Jakes had been appointed group managing director of Link House Publications from July 1, but will join the board as a non-executive director today.

Mr T. W. Bishop is the new director in charge of Spicer and Pegler Associates (formerly Spicer and Pegler Management Consultants).

Mr Michael Johnson has become managing director of Barker Ellis Silver Company.

Clive Cookson examines proposals for international cooperation

Technological advance – or making the French feel more important?

The most novel initiative by President Mitterrand, the host of last year's economic summit at Versailles, was to put technology on the agenda. The heads of government responded to his call for more international cooperation on advanced technology by setting up a working group of their scientific advisers to draw up specific proposals.

The group has put forward 18 projects in a report which the presidents and prime ministers will consider this month at Williamsburg. They cover subjects from fast-breeder reactors to aquaculture – growing plants in hot water. Even if only a fraction of the ideas are put into action, western cooperation on science and technology will have made a significant leap forward.

Yet, neither the specific plans nor the general commitment by the seven governments to increase cooperation have excited any public or political interest outside France.

The lack of enthusiasm elsewhere seems to reflect a widespread feeling that the Versailles technology initiative and its follow-up are little more than words to make the French feel important.

According to this view, the report will have no practical

THE 18 COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

Subject	Organising countries
Photovoltaic solar energy	Italy, Japan
Controlled thermo-nuclear fusion	EEC, United States
Photo-synthesis	Japan
Fast breeder reactor	France, United States
Food technology	France, Britain
Aquaculture	Canada
Remote sensing from space	United States
High speed trains	Germany, France
Housing and urban planning for developing countries	France
Advanced robotics	France, Japan
New technologies in mature industries	France, Italy
Biotechnology	France, Britain, United States
Advanced materials and standards	Canada, France
Technologies for education, training and culture	Canada, France
Public acceptance of new technologies	Britain
Biological sciences	France
High energy physics	United States
Solar system exploration	United States

cooperation will lead automatically to more employment and faster growth.

The effect of this initiative has been to raise the profile of science and technology to the highest level – I hope permanently, Dr Nicholson says. And he believes that some of the cooperative proposals will lead to new international cooperation that would not otherwise take place.

If new international projects do come to life as a result of the initiative, they will not wear a Versailles identifying tag. In

national science and technology budgets, France would probably have been happy to set aside a special pot of gold but the reluctance of the other participants and the deterioration of its own economic position have ruled that out.

If new international projects do come to life as a result of the initiative, they will not wear a Versailles identifying tag. In

This initiative has raised the profile of technology*

effect because the worthwhile projects for cooperation would have been organized in any case, and the other ones will be allowed to die quietly because the governments will not be prepared to back them with hard cash.

Dr Robin Nicholson, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's scientific adviser and Britain's representative on the working group, takes a more positive attitude, without the Gallic over-optimism of some of President Mitterrand's staff who believe that international technical

five years' time, people will probably have forgotten all about their origins, Dr Nicholson says.

One or two countries will take responsibility for organizing each of the 18 projects, with three or four others expected to join in the actual work. Britain is sole organizer of the only social science project – research into public acceptance of new technologies – and it is organizing projects on food technology and biotechnology with France and on advanced materials and standards with the United States.

But the leaders seem more likely to leave the 18 projects to sink or swim on their individual merits, without a guiding hand to keep them afloat as a group.

None of the countries has allocated any special funds for Versailles-initiated cooperation, so the projects will have to fight for a share of the existing

available European funds without complicating matters further by involving the Japanese and Americans.

There is a wide disparity in the effort which the different governments have been willing to devote to organizing the



Mitterrand: little enthusiasm for his initiative

As the summary table shows, the projects are a peculiar mixture of the obvious and the unexpected. Some would cost hundreds of millions of pounds if developed fully – for example the proposal to develop and use joint equipment for thermo-nuclear fusion research – while others involve little more than an improved exchange of researchers and results from existing activities.

Some fields are relatively neglected, most notably information technology and electronics. That is presumably because participants felt that computer development is too commercially competitive for successful cooperation and perhaps also because the Americans are reluctant for reasons of national security to share details of their most advanced work on micro-electronics, sponsored mainly by the Department of Defence.

Indeed, European delegates wanted their Esprit programme to get going on its own, without complicating matters further by involving the Japanese and Americans.

There is a wide disparity in the effort which the different governments have been willing to devote to organizing the

Industrial notebooks

Telecom – too big for competition

British Telecom should be stripped of its right to provide telecommunications equipment. That is the most popular view being aired by those wishing to see the corporation's growth arrested and private enterprise given the opportunity which the Tories have been promising for the past three years.

Such a move would be the first step toward curbing the corporation's growing political strength and ensuring that it would never have a commanding influence again in the British telecommunications market. British Telecom would then only be the guardian of the national network. A few more successful political assaults on the corporation would then ensure that the network be broken up into regions – or profit centres – similar to the system adopted by the electricity generating boards.

Competition, the Government has decided, will be the prime control on British Telecom but even the proponents of that solution are beginning to doubt whether anyone can compete with the growing telecommunications corporation.

The Telecommunications Engineers Manufacturers Association whose members comprise the principal suppliers of telecommunications equipment to British Telecom recently failed in its attempt to convince the Government that the corporation's activities in equipment supply should be curtailed. It ideally wanted a ban. It compromised on a quota. In the end it got nothing and British Telecom remained dominant.

If the Government wants to create the biggest and most powerful corporation in Europe, telecommunications whose favour must be cultivated, then it is on the right track. If, however, it genuinely wants to create an atmosphere of competition then it has definitely got it all wrong.

British Telecom, supplying telephones and even private automatic exchanges (PABX) can at least be partly justified but last week's announcement by the corporation that it was about to launch its micro-com-

puter, its word processor and its communications terminal has begun to make even some of the corporation's staunch supporters think again.

They are asking themselves the question. What is the Government trying to do? What happened to the promises made by Sir Keith Joseph when he first introduced the concept of liberalization in 1980?

The truth of the matter is that the Government had no idea how complex the telecommunications industry was and despite its political rhetoric to the contrary, it wanted to ensure that it still had control. British Telecom, even if half is sold to the private sector – as is the Government's declared intention – would be that control mechanism. The Government is not frightened to dilute British Telecom's powers, it does not want to and has encouraged the corporation to go from strength to strength.

Last week's product announcement was a few weeks after the corporation's declaration that it will be a dominant force in the cable television market. The Government's Information Technology Advisory Panel estimates, published a year ago, concluded that it would require about £2,000m-£3,000m to cable half the homes in Britain.

It is no coincidence that four of the most credible cable television projects to be discussed with the Government have British Telecom as one of the principal partners. The cable television industry may be about to find what the telecommunications industry in the United Kingdom has been learning over the past three years – British Telecom rules.

The Government should come clean. If it wants competition let me see it in equipment supply, cable television, satellite and telephone sectors. If it wants a dominant force in the market which is British, whether publicly owned or not, then fine, but let us not feign competition. Real competition would mean dismantling British Telecom.

Bill Johnstone

1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
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The cash that is lacking at the heart of the racing industry

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

English racing is full of contradictions these days. On the one hand you could be forgiven for thinking that the game has never been so affluent; on the other you get the impression that it has never been more hard-up. There are more horses in training than ever before, more money is being spent on young horses, and mature horses are commanding higher and higher prices at stud.

But there is another side to the story, and it is worrying. There is a shortage of capital available at the highest level for major projects, which is partially due to the lack of funds rolling into the Levy Board's coffers. The snag is that everyone is appealing for help at the same time.

The Thoroughbred Breeders Association has given a marvellous example of self-help with the formation of the European Breeders Fund, which now looks like getting off the ground. If it succeeds, some much-needed additions will be made to prize-money next year. But if the industry is to look forward to the future with confidence, there is another cause that is extremely important - and I am

not referring to the Aintree/Grand National appeal.

If long-term needs of racing are borne in mind, the Apprentice School Charitable Trust is arguably much more important. There is no earthly point in breeding, buying and racing horses at huge cost if there is a shortage of top-class labour to care for them. That is why I believe that this particular cause deserves the overriding consideration of anyone with the English racing at heart.

There is a new training school for stable staff and apprentice jockeys, designed to reinforce the quality of racing's work force, now under construction at Newmarket, but the trust is faced with a serious shortfall in the sum required to complete the work. Donations have risen to over £1m since the trust bought the 118-acre site last summer, but with development costs now put at £1.2m on top of the site purchase price of £750,000, another £500,000 is still needed.

The trust is holding talks with the Manpower Services Commission about recognition and financial assistance from the Government youth training scheme, but the actual develop-



Leading racing into the future: the need for qualified stable staff is immense. The money to train them is not.

ment of the site is very much racing's responsibility. The begging bowl has been rattled far and wide for the National, but for the Apprentice School Charitable Trust the buck surely stops within the industry.

The building programme, due for completion in August, includes residential, teaching, catering and recreation accommodation for up to 30 trainees,

staff quarters, an indoor riding school, all-weather and grass gallops and stabling for 30 horses. The aim is to turn out 100 trained stable staff each year, and to provide advanced courses for potential jockeys and work riders.

Michael Pope, the president of National Trainers Federation, and the trainers' own representative on the trust, says

that the school will produce well-trained boys and girls able to meet the requirements of trainers who no longer have time and resources to teach staff. It will also provide a way into worthwhile employment for school leavers.

Lord MacAlpine of Moffat, the chairman of the trustees, has his finger on the pulse when he said: "There is no doubt that

this long overdue training facility will make a vital contribution to strengthening the roots of the sport for many years to come." Within racing, causes do not come much more deserving than that. Anyone who feels the same can direct their inquiries to Lord MacAlpine at 40, Bernard Street, London, WC1N 1LG.

Following in Mill Reef's footsteps

By Michael Phillips

Flat racing is due to resume at Salisbury today. The course was declared fit by the stewards yesterday, and only overhauling will prevent a morning delay.

Many years ago, the Salisbury Stakes was a reliable pointer to things to come later in the season, especially when the late Charles Engelhard had horses in training in this country. Jeremy Tree made a habit of winning the race for him, and Mr Engelhard sponsored it for a while. Doubtful Jumper was arguably his best winner.

Ian Balding introduced Mill Reef to the racing world in the Salisbury Stakes, and came out of the box for a while, until Horse put his mark again last year. Horse went on to win the Coventry Stakes, the July Stakes and the Gimcrack Stakes.

Today there is every prospect of a good clash between Stanley The Baron, Carabinier and My Louie, all unbeaten. From the first crop of that fast horse Formidable, who won the Mill Reef Stakes and the Middle Park Stakes, Carabinier made an excellent impression on his debut when he overhauled the more experienced Time Machine at Sandown. He is my selection.

Rose-Lover, a baby and galloping companion, does not have the pedigree one would associate with one of the five furlongs Warminster Stakes, being by the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes winner, Ille de Bourbon. He is out of a half-sister to The Blues, who was a good two-year-old 10 years ago.

Deciding between Broad Beam and Moon Jester for the Devizes Handicap is not easy. Broad Beam was beaten a neck at Wolverhampton by Rock's Gate, who went on to win the Somers Stakes at Bath with ridiculous ease. Moon Jester was beaten the narrowest of margins at Kempton by Harty, who went on to win the Welsh Stakes at Epsom. In that race, Broad Beam's form is marginally better.

Finally, the word from Ireland on the ever-changing plans concerning Vincent O'Brien's Derby horses is that Salmon Leap is running at Phoenix Park tonight, but may go for the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown on Saturday instead of Caeiroc.

STATE OF GOING: Cheltenham, heavy. Salisbury, heavy.

Salisbury

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

2.0 WILTSHIRE HANDICAP (£1,927; 2m) (11 runners)

1	003114	REEDEN (I) (Expedition) 5-9-10	W. Ryen	1
2	003114	GOULDS (C) 5-9-10	J. Mercer	2
3	003114	W. Ryen	3	
4	003123	HANABI (D) (Brigadier) 5-9-10	D. McKey	4
5	002440	COPPER BEACHES (W) (Greenbrier) 5-9-10	R. Cook	5
6	001407	HARVEY (D) (Brigadier) 5-9-10	R. Cook	6
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La crème de la crème

also on page 26

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of a relocation company in Knightsbridge requires a dynamic, energetic, good shorthand and typing who will understand the demanding requirements of a professional firm. This position will offer the right sense of commitment and initiative. Salary £6,000 p.a. plus car. If you have the right sense of commitment and initiative, then apply with full CV to:

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The Administrator
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PA/
SECRETARY

Required by small internal account's office in Clapham. Interesting varied work. Adaptability, good shorthand, good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

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The Administrator
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London W1

Tel. 01-434 2411

LOOKING FOR A
CHALLENGE?

A young computer operator near Victoria is looking for a strong minded and ambitious person with excellent Secretarial skills (100/60) to organise her Director. Salary £6,000.

Apply with CV to: Michaela G. Day
100-120. Ring 01-442 4444. Berkeley Appointments Recs.

Contact Name at 01-630 7444.

RECEPTIONIST - £6,000

Required by a well known international bank based in Mayfair. Duties include general office work, telephone, shorthand, word processing, etc. Good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

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EXPERIENCED
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Wanted for small team in SW1. Knowledge of word processor essential. Good working conditions. Salary negotiable.

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GERMAN SECRETARIES/PAs. We

are looking for a dynamic, energetic, experienced PA to assist our Director. Duties include general office work, telephone, shorthand, word processing, etc. Good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

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have several outstanding opportunities for PA's. Sec. or PA to audit committee, 2nd level. Duties include general office work, telephone, shorthand, word processing, etc. Good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

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post marketing, creative P.A. Sec. or PA to audit committee, 2nd level. Duties include general office work, telephone, shorthand, word processing, etc. Good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

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CITY RECEPTIONIST

Required by a well known international bank based in Mayfair. Duties include general office work, telephone, shorthand, word processing, etc. Good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

Mr. J. R. M. Day
The Administrator
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London W1

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COLLEGE LEAVER

with considerable experience in business, marketing, sales, etc. Duties include general office work, telephone, shorthand, word processing, etc. Good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

Mr. J. R. M. Day
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SECRETARIES FOR BANKING

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GENERAL SECRETARIES

Required by a well known international bank based in Mayfair. Duties include general office work, telephone, shorthand, word processing, etc. Good telephone manner. As you will be dealing with international companies, you must be able to use your initiative. Please apply with full CV to:

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With everlasting blemishes will I have mercy on thee, saith the LORD thy Redeemer, Isaiah 54:8.

BIRTHS

BEAUMONT - On April 20, in Newcastle upon Tyne, to Terri and Michael, a son of Alan and Richard, a daughter.

BROWN - On 30th April at St Albans 10 children, 10 boys and 10 girls, and Peter, a son, Matthew Hall.

BURTON - On April 12th to John and Diane, a son of John and Diane Anne, Louise, and sister to James.

COHEN - On April 22nd, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to David, Davies and Peter, a son, Frederick, a brother, a brother for Oliver and Gwendoline.

GOOD - On May morning at Oxford, to Alan and Linda, a son, Christopher - second son Mark William George.

HISKIN - On 2nd May, 1983, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, to Christopher, a son of Brian and Alison.

JORDAN - On May 3rd at Worcester Royal Infirmary, to Cecilia, wife of Christopher, a son of Brian and Alison.

JORDAN - On May 1st at Worcester Royal Infirmary, to Cecilia, wife of Christopher, a son of Brian and Alison.

LONGWORTH - On 29th April, at The Royal Infirmary, to Lucy, a son of Judy and Alan Wright, and Ian, a son of Roger Hugo, a brother for Michael.

LOWE - On April 28th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Linda and Alan daughter, Michaela Charlotte.

MADDOCK - On 28th April in Gloucestershire, to Mark, a son, Alan, and brother to Sarah.

MAYER - On 29th April in Marylebone, to Mark and Peter M - a daughter, a son, Charles Alexander.

SALVATICI - On April 30th at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimborne to Anne, wife of William and Adrian, and son, Philip, a son of William and Anne.

STEED - On April 27th at Canterbury Cathedral, to Glyn and John, a son, Charles, a son of Glyn and John.

STRAMENTON - On May 1st to Maria, wife of Glyn and Konstantin, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ELLIOTT-RICHARDSON - On April 29th at Wellington Registry Office, Paul Stewart and Ann Christopher.

DEATHS

BOISSARD - On May 1st 1983, after an illness born with immense courage, at the age of 82, in Paris, to Dr. Georges Boissard, son of Dr. Georges Boissard and his daughter of the late Dr. Guy Boissard.

CARSON - On May 1st, at Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, a son of Robert and Elizabeth Carson, a son of Robert and Anthony - a son, Charles Alexander.

DAVISON - On May 1st at St. John's Hospital, Liverpool, to John and Elizabeth Davison, a son of John and Elizabeth Davison.

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IN MEMORIAM

JANNER Lord in loving memory of his wife, Dorothy, and sons Philip and Richard, and his seven grand children.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IMPERIAL CANCER

RESEARCH FUND

World Leaders in Cancer Research

Holding cancer patients at our hospital units today the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is seeking a contribution to its work through a donation in memory of your loved one.

Please support the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

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WILSON - On May

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, sport, weather and traffic details. Also available to viewers whose television sets do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Sian Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 7.15 and 7.30; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; morning papers reviewed at 7.22 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Interval at 9.00.

9.10 For Schools, Colleges: Student Life. 8.30 Twins and Wood. 10.00 You and Me. For the very young (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Basic maths. 10.40 Mindstretchers (ends at 10.45). 11.00 Words and Pictures (ends at 11.15). 11.40 North American Indians and buffaloes. 11.55 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitemore and Anne Diamond. The weather forecast comes from Jim Bairstow. 12.57 Sunday news (London and SE only). Financial report, followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. There is a Welsh flavour today with guests Max Boyce and Ruth Madoc. 4.15 The Plums. (r).

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: North American Indians. 2.15 Moordens. 2.40 Spring. 3.00 Inside Story. A documentary that examines the effects of a blizzard that engulfed the south-west of England in February 1978 (r). 3.35 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.35 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.20 The All New Peppery Show. Three cartoons featuring the ever-eating sailor (r). 4.40 Chequers Plays Pop. Pop and games plus the music from guest Hot Chocolate. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 The Story of the Treasure Seekers. Part five (of six) of the adventure story by E. Nesbit (r).

5.40 News with Mohn Stewart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide includes John Hitchens' final report on Our National Health.

6.50 Triangle. Met finds out who tipped off the police and the ferry receives a visit from a royal personage.

7.15 Wildlife on One. David Attenborough with the world's largest rodent - the South American Capybara - a kind of guinea pig that is the size of a labrador dog and weighs the same as a fully grown man (r).

7.40 Open All Hours. Arniehert has a cosy evening with Gladys disturbed by Granville who has had a rather too successful change of image (r).

8.10 Dallas. Feathers fly as recriminations abound at the hospital where Sue Ellen and Mickey have been taken following the motor accident.

8.30 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

9.05 News with John Humphrys.

9.30 Max Boyce and Friends. His guests are Ruth Madoc and Aiden J. Harvey.

10.10 Sportsworld introduced by Harry Carpenter. There are highlights from last night's bouts at Wembley Arena including Frank Bruno v Scott Le Doux. Plus the final of the world ice hockey championship and news of tonight's Uefa Cup Final.

11.08 News headlines.

11.10 Cannon. The detective is asked by a general to help his son who is accused of murder (r).

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak with Lucy Mathan followed at 8.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Lynda Bellingham and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning papers reviewed at 8.35 and 8.35; pop videos at 8.50 from the world of television at 7.50; Eric Sykes interviewed at 8.20; inside Moira Lister's house at 8.50; yoga with Michael van Straaten at 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Bicycles, new and old. 8.42 A day on a farm as Summer approaches. 9.50 Pond life and what lives in them. 10.15 The life-style of a frog. 10.35 Could Britain survive a nuclear attack? 11.05 University of the Air. 11.22 Growups up with a handicap. 11.30 History in the home.

11.54 Coronation Street (r) 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddie sing a story about three germs 12.10. Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r) 12.20 Play it Again. Tony Bally today entertains award-winning producer David Puttnam who talks about his life and work and selects clips from his favourite films.

1.00 Games. 1.20 Themed news. 1.30 Crossword. Composing the music of the world's most popular of all: inking her husband's former wife (r) 2.00 A Play presented by Trevor Huddleston 2.20 A Country Practice. Drama, series about a medical practice in the Australian outback. 3.30 Three Little Words. Word association quiz for married couples, presented by Ray Alan.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddie. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Cartoons: Porky Pig in Porky's Bear Facts 4.20 The Story Show with Matthew Corbett and his puppets 4.30 Cartoon Times. Eddie Fudd in Bare Brush (r).

4.45 What's Happening. Television representations. Denys Arcand, director of *Barbarella* and *Toronto* and *Radio* Tay of Dundee compete in a quiz concerning the week's news. 5.15 Gambit. A quiz game presented by Tom O'Connor.

5.45 News. 6.00 Themed news. 6.25 Help! Community news presented by Peter Jewell-Jones.

6.30 Crossroads. Kevin Banks attempts to create some harmony in the family.

7.00 Where There's Life... Drs Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman report on the mother who fostered her own children, the problem children of Japan, and the residues of nursing.

7.30 Coronation Street. Will Fred Ged be able to rescue Bet Lynch and Betty Turpin?

8.00 TV Times' Top 10 Awards. Melinda Newman and David Frost present the winners chosen by the readers of TV Times. Programme in a number of entertainment categories inside China. *The News* (r). The second.

9.00 News. 10.00 The second documentary of three that takes a look at modern China through the eyes of a peasant family.

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

10.35 Film: *Vestimenta* (1978) starring Peter Miller. A man for television, set in present-day San Francisco. A number of murders remind the police of similar unsolved ones 30 years ago. Could it be the work of a vampire? A former policeman and his husband, a victim set out to find the truth. Directed by E. W. Swackhamer.

11.00 Weather.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Personality and Learning. 6.30 Special Needs in Education. 6.55 Physics: Planning Potentials. 7.00 Mendelssohn's 'Dream'. 7.45 Sports. 8.10 Closedown.

10.20 Coronation Street (r) 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddie sing a story about three germs 12.10. Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r) 12.20 Play it Again. Tony Bally today entertains award-winning producer David Puttnam who talks about his life and work and selects clips from his favourite films.

1.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Carol Chell and Andrew Secombe. The story is The Duck Keeper of Upton. 11.25 Closedown.

12.30 Open University: Governing Schools. The Topic. 12.55 Parents and Teenagers: Inside Out. 1.00 Closedown.

5.10 Music: Harmony. An Open University production in which Dr David Bertram helps with the harmonies of two linked pieces in three parts: linked non-sectional dances and deals with consecutive fifths and octaves.

5.40 Film: *Treasure Island* (1934). The first in a new series of Hollywood films featuring child stars. In this adaption of Robert Louis Stevenson's classic adventure story young Jackie Cooper plays the brave Jim Hawkins. Also starring Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Otto Kruger.

The director is Victor Fleming. 7.25 News summary with subtitles.

7.25 Ebony. News, views, politics and music of interest to Britain's black communities. Introduced by Juliet Alexander, Vince Herbert and Wayne Laryea.

7.30 Chronicle. Over Egypt: For the Love of Egypt. The fourth in a series of Chronicle films made about Egypt over the past 15 years. This film traces the story of the Victorian novelist and Egyptologist Amelia Edwards who was one of the pioneers in the preservation of Egypt's antiquities and who, through her enthusiasm, brought about England's first chair in Egyptology. Margaret Tyzack plays Amelia Edwards with Jeremy Clyde as Pinders Petrie.

8.00 One Night in Lincoln. Miles Harding entrails another audience at the Theatre Royal, Lincoln, with some comic scenes from the life of the Marquis of Granby in Huddersfield.

8.30 Showdown. The final episode aired in December 1976 with Shakespear and his team, after the loss of the Endurance, trying to cross 350 miles of frozen Weddell Sea to reach land.

9.00 Brahm's Plus One. The Gabriel String Quartet perform Brahm's String Quartet in C minor. Up St 1. No. 1. 11.05 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

11.10 Newswatch.

12.00 Open University: Living with Cracks. 12.35 Engineering: Mechanical Properties. Closedown at 12.55.

● The second in Granada's excellent *INSIDE CHINA* series (ITV 9.00pm) is linked to the first programme by virtue of the Ding family. It is through them that the documentary explores 'The Newest Revolution' in which the Chinese government is now de-collectivising the communes and urging the peasants to individual enterprise. Its policy is leading to increased prosperity for some but not without the Western blight of urbanisation at the expense of the countryside. This is forcing the traditional farming families to work instead in the mushrooming factories that are encroaching on to their land.

● *Inside China* is the product of the government's new 'one-child family' policy is infanticide. Couples have been known to kill their

CHOICE

daughter in order to save their quota for the more productive male heir. On a happier note, free-markets are flourishing. Peasants are now allowed to grow more than their quota and sell the surplus for cash. Will this lead, as Chairman Mao forecast 20 years ago, to the growth of inequality? Inside China hints that it might.

● Republican and Loyalist terrorists coming together in prayer is an unlikely scenario but in *Twenty Vision's SOIERS FOR CHRIST* (Channel 4 8.30pm) actress Jackie Spreckley has been to Magilligan prison and witnessed the re-enactment of religion and rejection of violence that is slowly

taking place among convicted terrorists. For once a programme about Northern Ireland with a ray of hope.

● Revenge is the subject of Pam Valentine's drama *POOR OLD MAN* (Radio 4 3.00pm) which begins on the day old Annie buries her husband. After the last of the mourners have left, Annie sits quietly surrounded by dust-covered, unopened, presents, photographs and a mangy tom cat. The door bell rings. Anna has never met the caller before but recognises her as her late husband's mistress, Sheila. She has come to collect a key, but her arrival affords old Annie the opportunity to wreak revenge for the years of unhappiness and humiliation she has had to endure.

News for Teachers. 2.45 Nature. 4.55-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Locally Speaking. 11.30 Open University: Gibson's Attack on Christianity. 11.50 Buddhism in Thailand.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record: *Il Gattopardo* Alessandro Scacchi, J. C. B. Scott, Schubert, Hofmann.

8.00 Your Midweek Choice (continued) *Wise Water* - Wayne, Ravel arr. Bram.

8.05 News.

8.05 This Week's Composer. Brahms; record?

8.10 Haydn, Stravinsky and Schubert. Chamber music: Hindemith and Barok. Concert.

8.15 Schubert: Choral Recital.

8.20 News.

8.20 Your Midweek Choice (continued) *Wise Water* - Wayne, Ravel arr. Bram.

8.25 News.

8.25 Your Midweek Choice (continued) *Wise Water* - Wayne, Ravel arr. Bram.

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£20.5 bn four-year income from oil

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government has received £20.5bn in North Sea oil and gas revenues since it came to power in May 1979, the Treasury revealed last night.

Disclosure of the figure, in a parliamentary written reply from Mr John Wakeham, Minister of State at the Treasury, brought an immediate protest from Mr John Smith, Labour's energy spokesman, who said that all the "bonanza" had gone to pay for the extra unemployment which had occurred since 1979.

Mr Wakeham said that the money had come from royalties, petroleum revenue tax, supplementary petroleum duty and corporation tax.

Mr Smith said: "This answer shows how immense has been done with all this money. The answer, I fear, is depressingly simple. It has all gone to pay for the extra unemployment which has occurred since 1979."

"Instead of new investment to modernise our industries and social services, or cuts in the burden of taxation, this huge national windfall benefit has been wholly dedicated to plaster over the cracks in our sagging social system. After four years of Mrs Thatcher we are all poorer. And that is after the frittering away of £20bn."

£1.50 charge for Land's End walkers

The new owners of Land's End are to reintroduce on May 18 the £1.50 charge to pedestrians who visit the famous headland. They have also challenged the local council to take legal action over a right of way it says exists across the land.

Land's End was bought by Mr David Goldstone, a London millionaire, last year for £2.25m. The charge for visitors to the site to coastal path was suspended by Mr Goldstone's company while talks took place with representatives of Penwith District Council which insisted that a right of way existed across the property and that charge was improper for pedestrians.



Quake aftermath: Firemen extinguishing a blaze in a pile of rubble that was once a store in central Coaltinga.

Experts to see diaries

Continued from page 1

The statement made no mention of the experts to be consulted. However, it is understood that the material will be sent to the Federal Archives in Koblenz for analysis.

Professor Hans Booms, the director of the archives, said yesterday that he was unable to make any statement on the *Stern* request for a further analysis of the documents. He had been asked not to say anything about the matter for the time being. The professor's institution is responsible to the Ministry of the Interior.

• NEW YORK: Additional pages of the disputed Hitler diaries are to be sent for scientific examination at the West German Crime Laboratory in Koblenz, in the same town where the Federal Archives is, to try to establish their authenticity. Christopher Thomas writes.

The decision was revealed here by Herr Peter Koch, *Stern*'s editor. The laboratory earlier studied portions of the diary volumes and concluded that the handwriting was identical to that of Hitler's.

Herr Koch is in the United States to emphasize his magazine's insistence that the diaries are not forgeries. He is accompanied by Herr Wolfgang Hess, Hitler's son of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy.

California's worst quake for 12 years flattens town centre

From Iver Davis, Los Angeles

The tiny California oil and farming town of Coaltinga looked like a war zone yesterday after a devastating earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale had flattened some 150 buildings, the entire

But nobody was killed. Rescue workers ended their search among the rubble and reported that all residents had been accounted for. There were 45 people injured three seriously.

It was the worst earthquake in California since one in 1971 which killed more than 70 people in a suburb of Los Angeles. "It was as if a huge steel hand had crushed our town in one blow," said Mrs Agnes Benten, who was in the car repair shop she runs with her husband in central Coaltinga when the earthquake struck at 4.42pm on Monday.

The epicentre of the earthquake was five miles north-east of Coaltinga but it was felt hundreds of miles away in San Francisco, the coastal town of Monterey, Las Vegas and Los Angeles. Coaltinga, which is in the heart of the San Joaquin "salt bowl" valley, is a small town of some 7,000 residents.

Mrs Benten said: "The buildings just collapsed like packs of cards. There was extreme panic. Dust was flying, bricks falling and it was total pandemonium. I've been here since 1935 and have never seen anything like it."

She and hundreds of residents and workers rushed out of the old brick buildings in the town centre seconds before they collapsed. The first big shock touched off numerous fires.

Then came a series of about 40 aftershocks, some measuring four on the Richter scale. Many residents pitched tents in their gardens and slept initially in the open.

Scores were evacuated from the area and the town was sealed off by police who reported several isolated cases of looting late on Monday night. The injured were taken by ambulance and helicopter to hospitals in Fresno and Monterey.

Scientists said the earthquake was about 15 miles east of the San Andreas fault, a deep break in the earth's crust that runs virtually the whole length of California. It took

place on an unknown and unmapped fault line.

• Our Science Editor writes: Earthquakes occur somewhere in the world every day. But only those in inhabited areas, or those of immense size causing their shock wave to be felt great distance from the centre of activity, achieve notoriety.

Earthquake size is measured on a logarithmic scale to a system devised by Dr Paul Richter. The very largest shocks on the Richter scale have magnitudes greater than 8.

The measurements are based on records made on a standard type of seismograph a distance of 100 kilometres from the epicentre. Usually, seismograms from several different stations contribute to computing the exact size of an earthquake.

The logarithmic character of the Richter scale is sometimes overlooked in comparing earthquakes. For example, an earthquake of 8.0 magnitude is not just twice as powerful as magnitude 4.0, but $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ (10,000 times) more powerful.

• NEW YORK: Six people were killed and about 35 injured as Tornadoes struck communities in Ohio and Western New York State, Reuter reports. Ohio was the worst hit, with a casualty toll of at least four dead and 23 injured.

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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the Wall Walk at the Tower of London, 4.

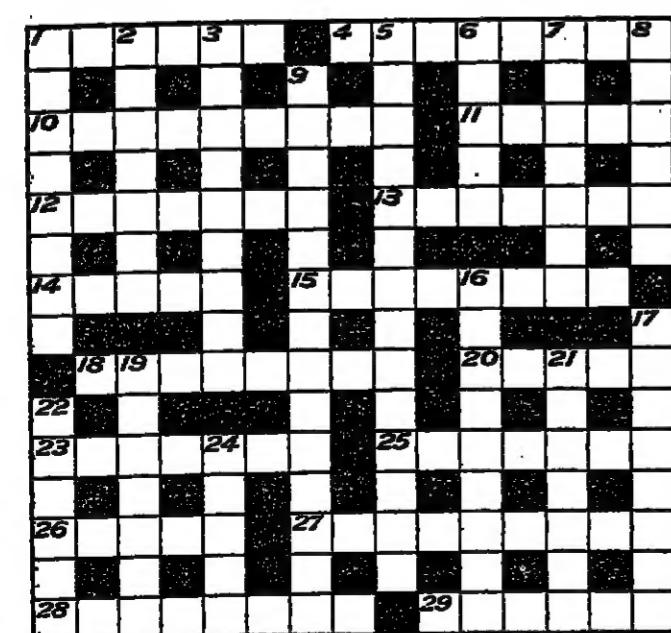
The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, chairs the council's annual general meeting at Fishmongers' Hall, EC4, 10.30, and as Chancellor of Salford University, views a mobile education centre at Buckingham Palace, 2.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Kensington Society,

unveils a commemorative tablet to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, in a memorial garden at Kensington Town Hall, 6.30.

Princess Alexandra, as Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, visits the Annual Holiday for the Handicapped organised by the Cheshire branch on behalf of twelve county branches in the North West, and given by Bass PLC, at Pontin's Holiday Centre, Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, 11.45; and as Patron of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, opens the new training centre at Middleborough, Cleveland, 3.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,120



ACROSS
 1 Many such arose we hear from mixed parentage (6).
 4 It's more a new way to pay off a debt (8).
 10 A straw hat for Marco or Giuseppe? (9).
 11 A charter accompanies this player (5).
 12 Sluggish chap - a hard case his, perhaps (7).
 13 Movement of glacier, say, that's seen in the Arctic (3-4).
 14 Daughter may be called and not mother (5).
 15 Drift about both ways fore and aft, listing (8).
 18 May be planted now for activation by spring (4-4).
 20 Nick in no way going to church (5).
 23 Condemn sham antique, most of veneer peeling off (7).
 25 Put on a good film, says this producer (Deep in the Heart of Texas?) (3-4).
 26 Describing still life or dead weight (5).
 27 Conductor sat on the chosen leader (9).
 28 Full development? Trade union has right to it in spring (8).
 29 Directions to become member of order (6).
 DOWNS
 1 He takes precious stone round to New York to get the leadership (8).
 2 Maladroit type of bandsman without name (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,119

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